BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 12 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1841. New Series No. 8.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
The same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The fine new Ship "SYCEE," D. JOLLY, Commander, 500 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Passage, or freight for Light goods, or Broken stowage. Apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1841.

FOR CHINA DIRECT.—The well known Clipper "MARY GORDON," Captain J. THOMSON, principal part of her Cargo being engaged will sail on the 1st February next. For Opium only apply to

FURDOONJEE LIMJEE,

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1841.

Bombay, 14th January 1841.

L. C. C. RIVETT, Esq.
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We the undersigned Inhabitants of Bombay request you will be pleased to convene a General Meeting at the Town Hall for the purpose of offering to Her Most Gracious Majesty, a loyal and dutiful Address on the auspicious occasion of the birth of the Princess Royal.

We have the honor to be,
Your most obedient Servants,

J. R. CARNAC.
J. W. AWDRY.
THOS. McMAHON.
J. FARISH.
G. W. ANDERSON.
J. H. CRAWFORD.
ROBT. OLIVER.
J. DICKINSON.
A. BELL.
MAHOMED ALI ROGAY.
L. R. REID.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.
W. R. MORRIS.
E. E. ELLIOT.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE.
R. BROWN.
J. SWANSON.
BRUCE SETON.
JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
D. BARR.
G. J. JAMESON.
H BARR.
HENRY LAWN ANDERSON.
R. T. WEBB.
STEPHEN BABINGTON.
J. G. FRASER.
J. C. HARTLEY.
J. B. DUNSTERVILLE.
J. P. LESTER.

In compliance with the foregoing requisition, I hereby give notice that a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 26th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose above specified.

L. C. C. RIVETT,—*Sheriff.*

BOMBAY EXCHANGE ROOM.

THE COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE beg to intimate that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the EXCHANGE will be held tomorrow Tuesday the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock precisely at the Room appropriated for the use of the Institution, for the purpose of making the requisite arrangements preparatory to its opening.

T. J. A. SCOTT,
Acting Secy. C. C.

14th January 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PARTIES having claims upon the Estate of the late Mr. WM. BELLETT Assistant Surgeon, are requested to submit particulars to Messrs. CLARKE and SYME Executors in England through

Messrs. GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, Jan. 18, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GENTLEMEN indebted to the *Bombay Gazette* for Subscriptions or Advertisements up to the 1st of May 1840, but who have not yet paid their debts, are hereby requested to pay the same forthwith to ATMARAM KESSOWJEE, to whom the whole outstanding debts due and owing to the *Bombay Gazette*, up to the above date are sold and assigned over, and who is only competent to receive and grant discharges for them.

It is therefore requested that gentlemen, both here and in the interior, will pay their accounts without further delay.

All communications connected with the above to be addressed to the said ATMARAM KESSOWJEE, at his Office, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort.—Bombay, 10th January 1841.

LADIES FINE GOLD NECK-CHAINS.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 9. Cornhill, London, offer a large variety of Ladies Fine Gold Neck-Chains of the Matted, Ring and Cable Patterns, a yard and a quarter long, at the following prices, according to the weight:—

	£	s.	d.
The weight of 3 sovereigns....	4	4	0
The weight of 4 sovereigns....	5	5	0
The weight of 5 sovereigns....	6	6	0
The weight of 6 sovereigns....	7	7	0
The weight of 7 sovereigns....	8	8	0
The weight of 8 sovereigns....	9	9	0
The weight of 9 sovereigns....	10	10	0
The weight of 10 sovereigns....	11	11	0

The most elegant spangled-six, and fancy link patterns, at Two Guineas more than their respective weights.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchats, *Bombay*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchats, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*, who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms abovementioned.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the above on Saturday the 23rd Instant, at his residence in the Fort, the Household Furniture, &c. of J. G. Frith, Esquire. The same consists of a set of Silver Spoons, Forks, &c. in case complete, Plated Tea Set and Salvers, Argand Lamps a 6 light Chandelier, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Glass Wares, Carved Blackwood Furniture, Bijouterie, Pictures, Bed Room Furniture &c. &c

Catalogues will be published and the Property on view from Wednesday the 20th Instant.

A SALE OF SADDLERY AND HARDWARE.

WILL take place at the Rooms of the above on Wednesday the 27th Instant, at the usual hour, consisting of Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Hussar Bridles, Saddle Cloths, Martingales, Cavalry Saddles and Bridles, Carriage and Buggy Harness, Spare Reins, Head Stall Reins, Various Spare Articles, Cavisons complete, Buggy and Carriage Whips, Carriage Lamps &c. &c. Hardware consisting of Japanned Trays of Sizes, Shaving cases, Panakins, Foot and Leg Baths, Spice Boxes, Cullanders, Chocolate Pots, Tea Kettles, Paper Boxes, Filterers, Digestors, Digesters Coffee Mills, Counter Weighing Machines, Pistol Flasks, Parent Wire Dish Covers and Safes, Fencing Masks, &c. &c.

ON Wednesday the 20th Instant, will be sold by the above at their Rooms a large assortment of Dinner and Washing Sets, the former for 24 Persons. Also an Assortment of Broad Cloths, Dimity, Colored Drill, Bed Ticking White Moleskin, Turkey Red Twills, Ditto Chintz, Checked Handkerchiefs, Long Cloth, Cotton Yarn of Superior quality, 7 Bales of Long Cloth slightly damaged &c. &c.

At 1 P. M. A strong Bay Galloway about 13 Hands and 4 years old and any Horses or Carriages offering.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Few beautifully executed Prints (received direct from the Artist) of the Children of the Honorable Sir J. AWDRY.

Also 2 double barrelled Guns in Cases complete by Manton and Westly Richards.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..			per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....			do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....			per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden)	do.	do.	do.	,,	6
Ditto (Pale)	do.	do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira	do.	do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases		do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz.	do.	do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)			do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....			do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.			do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834)	do.	do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do.	do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto	do.	do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on Friday the 29th January 1841, at the Exchange Rooms, precisely at 11 A. M. where the attendance of Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.
THIRD LOTTERY, 1841.

ALL PRIZES.

On 30 Renewed Reserved Whole Tickets of the last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 752 Chances at Company's Rupees 25 per each. Chance or in advance 15 Rupees, balance 10 Rupees.

On half Tickets, 13 Rupees per chance.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1	Prize	of		4	Whole Tickets.
1	do.	of		2	do. do.
2	do.	of one	each	2	do. do.
4	do.	of ½	each	2	do. do.
8	do.	of ¼	each	2	do. do.
32	do.	of ⅛	each	2	do. do.
64	do.	of 1-16	each	4	do. do.
128	do.	of 1-32	each	4	do. do.
512	do.	of 1-64	each	8	do. do.

752 Prizes — 30 Reserved Whole Tickets.

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount, Company's Rupees 25 at once or only 15 as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining their respective Prize Tickets will be deliverable after the conclusion of the Drawing.

2nd. Moffussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include Postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3rd. Early applications is solicited for Tickets to the Projector at his Office No. 12 Waterloo Street opposite Messrs Dykes and Co. or near the Auckland Hotel.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY, *Projectors.*
Trustee.

Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s Advertisements.

THE above expect shortly to receive a few Copies of the admired Portrait of the *R. W. James Burnes* K. H. just published at Calcutta and dedicated to the Freemason of India.

Price per Copy Rs. 8.

Bombay, 18th January 1841.

THE above have received per "*Charles Grant*," the undermentioned works viz.—Voyage Dans la Russie Meridionals et la Crimer, par la Hongrie la Valachie et la Moldavie by "*Demidoff*" "*Thomas*" Life of Napoleon illustrated from Designs by "*Horace Vernet*." Asmodeus from the French of "*Le Sage*" "*Walker's*" Defensive Exercises—"*Hoflands*" Illustrated Alphabet, Camilla in 3 Vols. &c.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1841.

FOR SALE.

A SHIGRAM with Patent Axles.	Rs.	750
A Buggy Horse and Harness ..	,,	650
A Lady's Arab Horse.....	,,	700

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1841.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. Fine Lisbon Wine, received direct from Portugal, in 3 dozen cases, at 9 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 18th January 1841.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously depo-its in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.
Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar.....	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England....	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as posible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 1501bs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood*, *iron*, or *tin* only, and with ut any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. *

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1841.

The Cleopatra Steamer bringing the English Mail of 4th December, came into the Harbour on the afternoon of the 12th Instant. The Commercial news by her, being rather discouraging than otherwise for our Produce, has occasioned some dulness in our market, but we hope that the improving prospects of the Money Market in England will have the effect of advancing prices there generally, as a consequence, of offering more encouragement to operations from hence druing the ensuing season.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The demand has been extremely languid, and should no greater disposition to purchase be shortly evinced; the Holders will very probably submit to lower rates; indeed some have already shewn us inclination to do so. The sales this week reported to us are.

300 Bales Broach..... ... at Rs. 115 per Cdy.
100 Cdys. Good Oomrawutty ,, 105 per do.
350 Do. Bharsee.. at Rs. 102½ at 103 per do.

OPIUM.—The gambling transactions were extensive early in the week, prior to the result of the Calcutta sale of 4th Inst. becoming generally known; there have also been a few actual transfers of the Article, at prices rather below our quotations last week. The present currency we consider Rs. 730 at 740 per Chest, & the Stock as follows.

Balance of last years importation Chest	6,667
Imported from the 25th May to the 12th instant....	10,080½
	16,747½
Exported for the same period.....	10656½
Remaining..... Chests	6,091

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (Mocha).—A small sale has been effected at Rs. 44 per Cwt. for garbled.

METALS.—The transactions reported are.

100 Tons Sheet Iron.... at Rs. 7 per cwt.
30 do. Nail Rod..... ,, 40½ per Cdy.
& 100 do. Swedish Iron for arrival ,, 60½ per do.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Nothing doing.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—The last sale was at 8 As Premium, but Government having since declared 5 Lacs to be sold by Public Auction on the 20th Inst. Private operations will probably be suspended in the meantime.

DO ON ENGLAND.—The rate continues steady for local Bills of 6 months sight at 2s | 0½d at 2s | 0¾d per Rupee. A Bill without local endorsement and at 10 months date has been sold at 2s | 1¼d per Rupee and some Navy Bills of small amount and short sights at 2s | 0¼d.

BOMBAY BANK SHARES.—25 per Cent Premium.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.—£3. 15. per Ton but Goods offer but slowly at this rate.

TO CHINA—A Vessel has been chartered at Rs. 21 per Cdy. for Cotton.

Opium by Clippers, Dollars 10 per Chest.
By other Vessels 7 at 8 per Chest.

TO SINGAPOOR.—Opium Dollars 5 per Chest.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer with aMail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of February next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16th—H. C. Brig Palinurus, Lieut J. S. Grieve, Comg. from Karrachee 11th Jan. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Chadwick and 2 Children, 1 European and 4 Native Servants, Mrs. Shore 2 females 40th Regt. and 1 Child.

Do. 17th, Ship Ramsay, Thomas Hamlin, Master from Greenock 8th August.

SAILED.—None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. Vessels.	E. I. C. Steamers.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satelliete.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Emily and Taptee.	Hugh Lindsay.
CUTTERS.	Zenobia.
Brig. Palinurus.	Indus.
	Berenice.
	Auckland.
	Cleopatra.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Woodman.
Julia.	Strabane.
Westmoreland,	Princess Charlotte.
Dartmouth.	Ophelia and Ann
Sarah.	Parsee Greenock.
John Garrow.	Ingleborough.
Gilmore.	Onyx.
Recovery.	Memnon.
Duke of Lancaster,	Sycee.
James Moran.	Charles Grant.
Hoyal Saxon	Mary Ann.
Ropkinson.	Tweed.
Amity.	Hugh Walker.
Java.	Midas.
Frances.	Shakespeare.
Superior.	Dauntless.
	Ramsay.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Alexander Robertsos.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ruparell.
Caroline.	St George.
Sir Wm. Walhee,	Nurbudda.
Colonel. Newal.	Adele.
Essavie.	Hamoody.
Maria.	Ratler.
Candahar.	Clarke.
Ruby.	Resolution.
Fanny,	Singapore Packet.
Helen.	Samdany.
Hydroose.	Corsair.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Soobrow.
Freak.	Mary Gordon.
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	Brig Simplicia.
Harsingar.	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. .	1st Feb.
Lady Clarke...	Skinner&Co.	London .	Dispatch.
Alex. Robertson..... ..	Foster & Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
Helena.... ..	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Calcutta..	
Superior.....	Macvicar B. & Co.. ..	Liverpool..	10th inst.
Strabane... ..	W. Nicol & Co.... ..	Clyde.....	
Duke of Lancaster	R. SteuartCo.	China.....	10th instn.
Prin. Charlotte.	SyersLivingston & Co..	Liverpool.	10th inst.
Mary Bulmer	H. & Cardwell	Do. ..	18th inst.
St. George....	Dirom Carter & Co.. ..	London ..	In Jan.
Parsee.....	Grey & Co..	Liverpool.	dispatch
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter & Co		
Onyx.....	Foster & Co.		
Ingleborough..	Eglinton, Maclean& co.		
Charles Grant..	C. Cowjee & co..... ..		
Sycee.....	H. &cardwell		
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor.	
Hopkinson....	Dirom Carter & Co... ..	Calcutta..	15th Jan.
SirH. Comptom	AgaM. Rahim	China.....	15th Jan,
Ophelia & Anne	Foster & co..	.....	
Resolution....	Frith & co.	Madras...	Despatch.
Adele.....	Skinner &Co.	Calcutta..	18th Jan,
Singapore Packet..... ..	.....		
Medas Dundee.	.....		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Europe.... ..	.....	London ..	24th July.
Sir Ed. Paget.	Skinner&Co.	Do.. ..	2nd Sept.
E. of Balcarras	Remington & Co..	Do.. .	1a Sept.
Simon Taylor	.....	Do.. .	do.
Donna Pascoa.	McG. Brown rigg & Co.	Do.. ..	
Emery.....	.....	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Wave..... ..	.....	Liverpool	in August.
B. Merchant..	W. & T. Edmond &Co.	Do.. ..	10th Sept
Urania..	G. T. King..	Do.. ..	14th Sept.
Emily.....	... .	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Chieftain.. ..	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool	
Carnatic.....	Wm. Nicol and Co.. .	Clyde.. ..	in Sept.
Hope....	Skinner&Co.	Do.. ..	in Sept.
Minerva.....	.....	Llanelly ..	11th Augt.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies & Co.....	Bordeaux.	4th July.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & Co.....	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis.. 1	.....	China ...	

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 15th.—Capt. A. P. LeMessurier, 2d E. Regt., from Poonah.

do. do. Surgeon C. Ducat, Civil Depart. from Poonah.

do. do Lieut. Col. F. Stalker, 2d Regt. B. E. Lt. I., from Poonah.

do. do. Lieut. W. S. Suart, Engineers, from Deccan.

do. 16th. Surgeon B. White, 19th Regt. N. I., from Deccan.

do. do. Lieut. Heyman, 15th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.

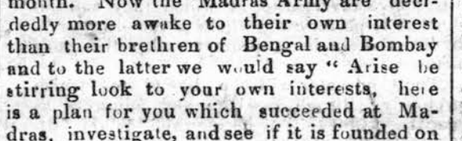
do. do. Capt. Turner, Engineers, from Poonah.

do do. 1st Lieut. Palmer. } H. M. Kings
do. do. Lieut. Bond. } Own, fromBel-
do. do. Lieut. Morgan } gaum.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15th.—Surgeon R. Riddell, to Muetul.

do. 18th. Asst. Surgeon H. K. Elliott, Civil Surgeon, to Dhoolia.



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, January 18, 1841.

ARRIVED Jan. 16, H. C. Brig *Palinurus*, Lieut. J. S. Grieve, Commanding, from Kurrachee 11th January—*Passengers*: Mrs. Chadwick and two Children, 1 European and 4 Native Servants; Mrs. Shore, 2 Females 40th Regt. and 1 Child; Jan. 17. Ship *Ramsay*, Thomas Hamlin, Master, from Greenock 8th August—On 6th Nov. Thomas Butt, apprentice, was lost overboard by falling from theMast head--10th Nov.in Lat. 40---43 S. Long. 27, saw a large Iceberg about 300 feet high, made the Cape Comorin 5th January.

WE have received a copy of Captain Mackenzie's plan of a Retiring Fund for the Infantry of the Madras Army, and find out of 47 Regiments all that have hitherto sent in their adherence, the dissenters are one Major, 15 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, and 8 Ensigns, and these hold out chiefly from an impression that the agitation of the question will retard promotion implying that the required unanimity necessary to the success of such a proposition could not be obtained, but as this opinion is now so far erroneous it is expected they alsowill join in the plan, which it is supposed will come into operation in about another month. Now the Madras Army are decidedly more awake to their own interest than their brethren of Bengal and Bombay and to the latter we would say "Arise be stirring look to your own interests, here is a plan for you which succeeded at Madras, investigate, and see if it is founded on just principles and if so call your brethren together and do likewise." Captain Mackenzie's Pamphlet is too long for insertion in our columns, but we have one or two copies in our office which will be at the service of any officer who may apply for them.

WE have heard some complaints of the inadequacy of the Pilot Establishment of this Harbour for the performance of all the duties required of it. The *Mary Gordon* a short time ago in coming in to Port about 9 at night fired Two Guns, and shewed a light for a Pilot, but notwithstanding was, we are told, left to find her way in as she best might. There should always be an allowance of Pilots over and above the demand, as some may be sick *as we hear is the case at present*, and one is unfortunately now also incarcerated. If the deficiency we have heard censured does exist, it is high time it should be seen into and some addition made to the Service without delay. Time wears on and a few Months more will bring us to another Monsoon. Nothing has yet been determined on in the shape of precautionary measures, to prevent as much as possible the recurrence of such melancholy Shipwrecks as marked with sorrow the Calendar of the last wet Months. A Committee has to be sure been convened, and we believe its recommendations are gone into Government, but in the mean time every thing remains in statu quo. If measures are to be taken we would advocate a speedy initiatory movement, and also such an increase of the Pilot Establishment as may be tantamount to the increased number of Vessels visiting the Port of Bombay.

WE were in common with many others, rather diverted at ourContemporary of the *Times* giving an account of a Review of the 15th Regiment N. I. which was going on at the time we received his Journal, if we may believe the repeated roll of musketry. All we can say is that we suppose our Brother is like "Sir Miles Musgrave's Bird" or how could he be in two places at once? He was right however in his conclusion, the Review did go off well, and our worthy Confrere may now be looked on as a Prophet, as well as an Historian.

OUR Brother of the *Times* complains of the inefficiency of the Post Office and the delay that occurs in the delivery of newspapers and letters received by the Overland Mail. We were present at the Post Office on the afternoon of the 12th Inst. at ½ past 4, waiting anxiously for our correspondence and Papers, at 35 minutes past 5, the Lascars entered with a few of the Boxes and by drib letts the whole mail came in by 10 minutes after Six.—*The Post Master General, the Deputy, and the two Clerks of the Europe Department* were all ready, and no sooner was a box opened than each began to assist in distributing and assorting its contents.—It has been argued, and we believe the report has gone up to Government, that an increase of Establishment to the Post Office is not necessary, and the number of hands employed already in the establishment are amply sufficient.—We suppose the Government consider Mr. Elliot and Mr. McLeod, when an Overland Mail arrives, as Assorters,—We wonder whether His Lordship, the Earl of Lichfield, and Colonel Maberly are regarded in that light at home, and whether on a press of business, they are compelled to have Six hours sweat in the assorting room, with an application coming every second from the Lords of the Treasury and other heads of the Public Offices, to send off "per bearer their letters." Mr. Elliot when assorting received at least fifty. An assorter must have a pretty good memory to recollect all the names together with those of the Government.—leaving out his friends. Then the host of applicants at the windows. "How do you do Elliot, says a Gentleman mounted on a 15 hand horse, able to see over all others heads." "Have you a letter for Mrs. Major Skimfah, she's very anxious." A Sepoy thinking it as much his right to put the same question, climbs up to the window and cries out, Sahib, Sahib,—Jackson Sahib, Ké Kughúz hy,—having set the example the uproar commences, and the lungs of almost all the Office Sepoys in Bombay are outstretched to procure the letters from the "*Hog* Boat.'—we allude not to the late Kilkeuney or any other old Steamer. Now we put it to our readers and those disappointed in not receiving their letters, till twenty four hours after the arrival, if amidst all this noise, the constant dunning of applicants, the *total in-efficiency of the Establishment*, if the Post Master or his assistants are to blame, with four people to assort 65 Boxes each containing on an average 4300 letters or Papers, is it possible that any mail can be distributed in less time than it is at present!—We really are at a loss to understand why such a total disregard has been paid to the constant applications of the Post Master General for assistance, and why he is not authorised to entertain a certain number of assorters on each day of the arrival of the Overland Mail?—Supposing that 12 were employed at an expence of one and a half rupees per mensem, the cost to Government would only be a mere trifle, and confer a great benefit on the Public generally.

OUR Contemporary of the *Courier* has assumed, that because Sir R. Stopford has according to his instructions refused to ratify the Treaty entered into between Commodore Napier and Mahommed Ali, that the latter despairing of gaining even the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt is about to throw away the Scabbard, and fight out a desperate battle at bay under the walls of Alexandria.

"From the last letters from Alexandria it appears, that Mohammed Ali now conscious of his insecurity, and fearing the results of the dislike entertained towards him by the Sultan at Constautinople, is preparing for a final defence.—*Bombay Courier, Jan.* 16.

Now our impression is that Lord Palmerston's letter which we translated a few days ago, went merely the length of saying that if Mahommed Ali gave up the Turkish Fleet, evacuated Syria, Adana, the Island of Candia, Arabia and the holy Cities, that the Allied Powers had determined to recommend to the Sultan that he should be (reintegrè), which means reinstated into HIS OWN Pachalic of Egypt. We have not the slightest doubt in our own minds that he will be dealt with liberally, but he is still right to keep up the semblance of resistance, until the Porte has ratified and settled all the stipulations of Peace. It must be recollected that a Turkish Pacha's notions of peace and forgiveness have hitherto in unsuccessful rebellion been, the poisoned Chaliee the "requiescat in pacem,"—or the suffocating bowstring—From our information the Viceroy seems determined to submit himself without reserve to the fiat of the Alljes, and he is right, from their guarantee he may expect security and a quiet end, while a protracted struggle can only entail ruin on himself and his devoted followers, few of whom in the day of trial as has been seen would remain faithful. For our own part we are quite convinced the next Mail will give us an account of a settled state of affairs, and we only hope the passage of the Desert may be rendered safe for Travellers and the Mails. At present the Bedouins are said to be taking advantage of the disorders arising from the unsettled state of the Country, and have returned to their old habits of plunder. It is probable when the old Pacha has abandoned his schemes of ambition, that he will once more turn to the better arrangement of the Country which he may henceforth consider as an heir loom to be left to his children's children, and the Egyptian fellahs may have cause to rejoice at the interference which confines the attentions of their ruler to their own moral and political state, to the exclusion of dreams of foreign conquest and a new Arabian Empire in the East.

THE Bengal Papers of the 6th Instant, are full of the discussion of the Reports of the Military Commission on Major Clibborn and the Detachment at the Pass of Nufoosk. The *Englishman* supports his character for consistency and vituperation, by going over all the old ground of censure, and deals his editorial Thunder at Major Clibborne with no sparing hand, accuses him of professional deficiency, and calls for his being placed on the non-effective branch of the Service. The *Hurkaru* censures the extreme blame thrown on Major Clibborne and says "The Commission has indeed used its Giant's strength like a Giant, and blows have been dealt by it in many unexpected quarters." This is unfortunately true, and the premature and unauthorized publication of the Document in question is much to be deplored on every account. In the first place it will hurt the feelings of the parties reflected on, wound the dignity of the Committee whose award appears not to meet the approval of superior authority, and give a handle to our enemies to rejoice over us. We shall still hold the Report as a mere private communication to the *Courier*, until we see it either controverted or authenticated officially. The time cannot now be far distant when we must hear more of this affair. Rumour says the authorities are on the qui vive to find out who made the communication to the *Courier*, but we have no doubt the informant has taken good care to avoid detection. It is well known that now and then a bit of official gup will leak out of the most hermetically sealed Council Chambers, and without any revelations from any one having to do with the Commission itself, it may have emanated from a Clerk or a Copyist, for such a document must have been made out in triplicate at least, if a greater number of Copies were not required, and from its great length it probably occupied various hands, and among a multiplicity of Copies one may have found its way to Bombay without any of the Commission being accused of a violation of confidence. Again in a Court of Inquiry the Members are not sworn, and even in the extreme case of a Member of the Commission permitting a Copy to be taken of the report, we are not aware that any judicial measures could be founded on it. The great pity is that we are hitherto totally ignorant upon what evidence or grounds the opinion of the Committee has been formed, however is it will now probably all appear before the Public it is of no use to fight a battle in anticipation, so we shall "bide our time" with patience.

THE *Delhi Gazette* of the 6th of January gives an account of the Investiture of Sir Willoughby Cotton with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath which took place at Jellalabad. He was invested by the Envoy and Minister in the presence of Shah Shoojah and all his Court. Sir Willoughby Cotton's Services have been great during the whole time he has been attached to the Army in Affghanistan, and even for that only he deserved such a mark of the approbation of his own Sovereign, but his actions on the Peninsula and all prts of the world, have richly merited a that fame and fortune can bestow, and we wish him health and many yeas to enjoy his hardly won and deseved honors.

WE contiue to extract largely from our Europen Newspapers and as first in interest, have given the Debate in the French Chmbers on the Address. We also subjoin a very interesting account of the appearance of the Body of the great Napleon on its exhumation. The features appear to have been easily recognizable by his attendants and the dress &c remained precisely as at the internet, which sets aside the ridiculous stories framed about the Body having been previously abstracted and sent to France, and that of an European Soldier substituted. The preparations for the solemn reinterment in Paris are progressing on a magnificent scale, and it is only to be hoped that the Parisian Populace will maintain that decorum which the occasion demands, and not seize upon a moment of solemnity to create a disturbance or hatch one of their favorite emeutes. Few could have anticipated that the Bourbon Dynasty would have passed away, and that the remains of the great Prisoner of the Isle of the Atlantic should be received in Paris with pomp and dignity in 1840, after 25 years had elapsed since his forced departure from that city and his flight on board the *Bellerophon*. We cannot but admire the veneration of the French People for their Hero,—and Louis Philippe's sagacity in leading their minds to the contemplation of a dead Emperor instead of canvassing the merits of a living Monarch, and hi-pretensions to their Throne. We dwell not however but take occasion to praise the conduct of the King of the French on the Egyptian question. He has been firm among the clamours of an inflamed populace set on by a violent and party spirited Press. With continued attempts at assassination he has maintained his serenity, and with real dignity faced the storm of popular opinion without, and the distractions of a divided Cabinet within. His conduct must inspire respect, few men have been placed in situations of greater difficulty, and few have come out of the trial with greater skill and with less loss of consistency. We sincerely hope he may for the good of "young France" rule her destinies for years to come. A Man with less prudence might have caught the mad enthusiasm the "furor insanis" of the Parisian mob, or to avoid personal danger and ride on the wings of popularity, have led his legions and Navies against the Powers of Europe in a futile attempt to controul the destinoes of the East in the support of Mahommed Ali. He on the contrary has done wisely and well, and without loss of dignity has consolidated the interests of France with peaceful measures, and conquered the esteem of all right thinking persons and every lover of the arts of civilization, concord and good order.

"The last and one of the most intere sting of the documents, is the *procés-verbal* of the opening of the coffins drawn up by Dr. Guillard, surgeon-major of the *Belle Poule*. The report, after relating the precautions mentioned above which were taken in opening the lids of the several coffins, continues as follows:—

"Something white, which appeared to have become detached from the lining, covered, as if with a thin gauze, all that the coffin, contained. The cranium and forehead, which adhered strongly to the satin, were particularly stained with it, but very little was seen on the lower part of the face on the hands, or on the toes. The body of the Emperor was in an easy position, as when it was placed in the coffin, the upper members were laid at length, the left arm and hand resting on the left thigh, the lower limbs were slightly bent. The head a little raised, rested on a cushion. The voluminous skull, the high and broad forehead, presented themselves, covered with hard and yellow teguments closely adhering to them. Such appeared also the contour of the orbits, the upper edges of which were furnished with the eyebrows. Under the eyelids were still to be distinguished the occular globes, which had lost very little of their volume or form. The eyelids were completely closed, adhered to the subjacent parts, and were hard under the pressure of the finger. Some eyelashes were to be seen on their edges. The bones of the nose, and the tegument which covered them, were well-preserved, the tubes and nostrils alone had suffered. The cheeks were full. The teguments of this part of the face were remarkable for their softness to the touch and their whiteness. Those of the chin were slightly blue, a tint they had borrowed from the beard, which had grown after death. The chin itself had undergone no change, and still preserved the peculiar type of the face of Napoleon. The thin lips were parted, and three of the incisive teeth, very white, appeared under the upper lip, which was a little raised towards the left. The hands were perfect, not having undergone the least change. Although the joints were stiff, the skin preserved that peculiar colour which is only to be found in the living man. The nails of the fingers were long and adhereut, and very white. The legs were in boots; but in, consequence of the opening of the seams, the four last toes were out on each side. The skin of these toes was of a dead white, and furnished with nails. The anterior region of the thorax was much depressed in the middle, and the sides of the belly hard and sunk. All the members covered by the clothing appeared to have preserved their shapes. I pressed the left arm, which I found to be hard and diminished in thickness. As to the clothes, they appeared with their colours, so that the uniform of the Horse Chasseurs of the Old Guard was to be recognised by the dark green of the coat, and its bright red facings. The Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour was across the waistcoat, and the white breeches were partly covered by the hat, which was placed on the thighs. The epaulettes, the star, and other decorations attached to the breast, had lost their brilliancy, and turned black. The gold Crown of the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honour had alone preserved its polish. Vases of silver appeared between the legs, one surmounted by an eagle, which rose above the knees; they were found entire, and closed. As there were adhesions between these vases and the parts they touched. I covered them a little, the King's Commissioner not thinking it right that they should be removed for the purpose of a closer examination." The *proces verbal*, after a remark that the above details, though they might have been fuller, are sufficient to prove a state of preservation of the body more complete than the circumstances of the autopsy and inhumation warranted an expectation of, proceeds as follows:—

"This is not the place to inquire into the causes which have to this extent arrested the progress of decomposition; but there is no doubt that the extreme solidity of the masonry of the tomb, and the care taken in making and soldering the coffins in metal, have powerfully contributed to this result. However this may be, I feared the effect of the atmosphere upon the remains, and was convinced that the best means of preserving them still longer

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

was to exclude them from its action, I eagerly complied with the desire of the King's Commissioner, that the coffins should be immediately closed. I restored the wadded satin to its place. after having slightly steeped it in creosote, and then caused all the wooden cases to be as closely fastened as possible, and those of metal to be hermetically soldered. The remains of Napolean are now in six coffins—one of tin, a second of mahogany, a third of lead, a fourth also of lead, separated from that within it by sawdust and wedges of wood—the fifth, the sarcophagus of ebony—and the sixth, the outer case of oak."—*Galignani's Messenger, Dec.* 4.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

SILK.

Continued from the Gazette of the 28*th Dec.*

The quantity of raw Silk exported from France is only 2530 Kilo: for the most part sent to England. the Import of raw Silk exceeds the Export by 326,211 kilo.

In 1836 the work performed in the French Silk-mills upon raw Silk, i. e. converting it into Tram and organzine, was to the following amount.

Indigenous raw Silk	2,500,000 kilo. at 70 francs per kilo.....	=175,000,000
Imported Silk being the excess of the importation over the export.	326,211 kilo. at 65 fr.	=21,000,000
Total.....	2,826,211 kilo.	196,000,000 fr.

The winding at the mills (*moulinage*) of this raw Silk gives the following products.

Trams and organzines supposed to be in equal quantities.....	2,819,000 kilo at 80 fr.	226,000.000 fr.
Floss.....	7,000	
Total.....	2,826,000 kilo.	226,000,000 fr.

The addition to the national wealth, caused by this branch of the Silk Trade amounts therefore to thirty Millions of francs.

Bleaching and Dyeing.—These operations should be carried on in the same districts where the weavers are located.

The value created in 1836 by this branch of the Trade is supposed to approximate to the following estimate.

	kilo.	francs.
Indigenous trams and organzines in value and quantity.....	2,819,000	= 226,000,000
Imported from foreign countries, but almost exclusively from Sardinia (?Piedmont) at an average price of 75 francs to the amount of 27,360, 000 fr. Exported 4,538 kilo. price 80 francs = 300,000 francs. Then, the excess of import over export will be.....	360,011	= 27,000, 000
Total of Silk bleached & dyed.	3,179,011 kilo	= 253,000,000 fr.

Silk loses by bleaching and dyeing a portion of its weight, which varies, according to the colour given. This loss is on an average about one sixth of the weight, and the loss in value five francs per kilo.

Taking bleached and dyed Silks to amount to the weight of 2,640,000 kilo: valued at 269 Millions of francs,—the value created by the processes of bleaching and dyeing may be estimated at sixteen Millions of francs.

Silk Weaving.—The progress of the Silk manufacture and, above all the improvements in weaving are worthy of the deepest attention from all those who study the philosophy of commerce

A nation arrived at a certain degree of civilization seeks not only, to carry on those branches of manufacture which specially belong to it, but also to enter into competition with other countries in all those articles where the advantages are tolerably nearly balanced, and an industrious population has grown up.

Silk goods especially come under this description since the manufacture, only requires a previous supply of the raw material, which is eminently portable. It is therefore to be expected that the rest of Europe will every year encroach upon the monopoly which France has almost secured to herself during two centuries. Nevertheless it is remarkable that although France has lost her *quasi* monopoly, her manufactures of Silk have increased,—not diminished. But riches have increased at least in an equal ratio with population. Towards the beginning of the last century the French looms which had almost the command of the Trade in Europe worked only for the aristocracy and a small part of the middling classes enriched by trade---Now, England, Prussia, Saxony, Austria, Italy, and even Russia possess considerable factories which enter into competition with the French. But the markets are considerably increased by the great change that has taken place in the quality of the clothing of the population of Europe. Such operatives, as fifty years ago were clothed most vilely, wear now-a-days woollen and cotton goods, which were once quite a luxury for the respectable citizen. Operatives even begin to put aside cotton goods for fine Woollen and Silk, and all those intermediate stuffs made of Silk cotton, or woollen mixed. The American continent, the regions of the Black Sea, Asia, Australia, and even Africa, are on the advance and will gradually furnish new markets.

In spite of all competition, the existing looms in France are ten times more numerous than when the monopoly was at its height about 1685 before the persecution of the Protestants, commonly called the revocation of the edict of Nantes. * The increase then of foreign manufactures is in the nature of things, and will not do eventually harm to our prosperity, if we take care to preserve our superiority by taking all the advantages of our position.

The value of woven Silk goods is difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy, as the quantity of raw material employed is so various. The following figures may be an approximation.

Wound Silks kilo. dyed in France...	2,649,000	= francs. 269,000,000
Deduct the excess of exports over imports.....	26,000	= 2,600,000
	2,623,000 ko.	= 266,400,000 fr.

But the whole of this Silk is not employed for woven stuffs. A considerable portion is consumed in making sewing Silk, and as material for other branches of manufacture, such as embroidery, haberdashery, " mixtures &c." which scarcely come under the head of real Silk goods.

There is reason to believe that this part of the consumption absorbs about 15 per cent of the whole, say

393,000 kilo value 39,400,000 francs. There remains therefore to be worked up at the looms, according to the calculation made for the year 1836 about, 2,230,000 kilo,—value 224,000,000 francs.

For waste and embezzlement by work people a loss of 5 per cent is calculated upon, or 112,000 kilo. so that the total weight of Silk goods (*kupra*) turned out from the looms of France will be about 2,128,000 kilo.

We arrive at the same result by another calculation.

M. Arles—Dufour the best authority in France upon Silk statistics, who has supplied several of the calculations in this paper,—reckons the number of looms at work in 1836 at 80,000, and computing that on an average each loom turns out 26 kilo. of goods, which lead to a total of 2,080,000 kilo.

Allowing that 2,128,000 kilo represents the total product of the looms, that 26 kilo, is the average produce of a loom, and 950 francs the value of manual labour required by each loom, it follows that 82,000 looms have created a sum of 76,000,000 francs, and that the sum total of Silken goods manufactured during the year 1836 amounted to 300 Millions francs.

The home consumption of these Silk goods is computed to be to the amount of 120 Millions of francs.

The surplus is exported to various countries in the following proportions.

The United States.....	88,000,000
Germany.....	20,100,000
Great Britain..	19,600,000
Spain.....	6,900,000
Belgium.....	6,100,000
Brazil.....	4,300,000
Sardinian Dominions	3,800,000
Switzerland.....	3,700,000
Tuscany.....	3,500,000
Hanseatic Towns.....	2,800,000
Chili.....	2,400,000
Russia..	2,300,000
Naples and Sicily.....	2,200,000
Holland.....	2,100,000
Mexico.....	1,300,000
Spanish Colonies.....	1,500,000
All other countries... ...	8,900,000
Total.....	180,000,000

Let us recapitulate the value of each of the six branches of Silk manufacture for the year 1836

Branches of industry.	Primitive value.	Value created.
1 Cultivation of the Mulberry..	70,200,000	70,200,000
2 Rearing the Silk worm.....	150,000,000	79,800,000
3 Reeling.....	184,000,000	34,000,000
4 Tram and Organzine.....	226,000,000	30,000,000
5 Bleaching and dyeing..	269,000,000	16,000,000
6 Weaving.....	300,000,000	76,000,000
Total of national wealth created by production of Silk..		306,000,000

Let us now enquire shortly how the Silk trade was introduced into France, and what is the relative importance of the French fabrics and those which enter into competition with them abroad.

The production of Silk dates from China at an early period proceeded via India and Persia to Constantinople, Asia minor and Greece. During five centuries these countries divided the monopoly of Silk in Europe with Spain, whither the Arabs had introduced Silk from the East.

In the 12th century from Greece it got into Sicily, whence it was carried to various parts of Italy. Toward the end of the 13th century, it was introduced into Provence in the neighbourhood of Avignon. Lewis the 11th and his successors encouraged the cultivation of the Mulberry in several provinces of France, and under Francis the First, some Florentines driven from their country by political dissentions, imported the art of weaving into Lyons, this in spite of competition and sad reverses * is still the capital of French commerce in Silk.

The silk trade went to England in the 14th century. It was renovated by the revocation of the edict of Nantes and the establishment of the Spitalfields colony, by the subsequent general progress of manufacturing industry, and by the destruction of the monopoly in the east of London, by the repeal of the Spitalfields act, and by admitting French good at an ad valorem duty in the year 1824, these circumstances have rendered the English manufacturer the successful rival of the French, and for the crowning measures we have to thank the liberal policy of Mr. Huskisson. There appears to be some misapprehension in our author regarding commercial policy. While he admits that England has taken the lead in the Silk trade, by dint of a liberal tariff, he apprehends, that similar circumstances, and the *continental system*, which doubtless at this moment means exclusion, have cause also the Silk trade of Switzerland, Saxony, Russia, Austria &c. to flourish. The black Silks of Spain are still much preferred in many markets, particularly the old colonies in South America.

We conclude this synopsis with a view of the comparative quantities of raw Silk imported into Europe, and the proportion in which this raw Silk was divided, among the manufacturing countries of Europe.

Produced raw Silk 1836.

Italy including the Sardinia and Austrian territories....	4,000,000
France.....	2,500,000
The Levant.....	340,000
Spain..	1,200,000
Bengal (to Great Britain)...	540,000
China..... Do.....	490,000
Total.....	9,070,000

Divided among the following countries. For the manufactures of

France.....	2,900,000
Great Britain..	2,600,000
Prussia, Saxony, Austria, Holland..	1,630,000
Spain	1,140,000
Italy.....	450,000
Switzerland.....	350,000
Total..	9,070,000

☞ Erratum in last article *inter alia* 5th Division—for " bleaching and *drying*" *read* " bleaching and *dyeing*."

EGYPT.

THE HEBREWS OF THE LEVANT.

The termination of the Mission of Sir Moses Montefiore F. R. S. for the succour and protection of the persecuted Jews in the Levant.

After the complete success of the Mission of Sir Moses Montefiore and Monsieur Cremieux, in Egypt, Sir Moses Montefiore proceeded to Constantinople, and on the evening of the 28th October Sir Moses Montefiore was admitted to an audience of the Sultan, in order to present an address expressive of gratitude, for the justice His Majesty had shown the Jews in the affair at Rhodes. Sir Moses was accompanied by George Samuel Esq. David Williams Wire, Esq. of the city of London, and Dr. L. Loewe, attended by Mr. Pisani, first dragoman of the British Embassy. They were proceeded by torche , and escorted to the palace by several cavasses on horseback, and a military guard of honor. On reaching the Palace, they were received by His Excellency Reschid Pacha, Minister for foreign affairs, and His Excellency Riza Pacha, Governor of the Imperial establishment. Coffee and pipes were served, and after a short pause, the visitors were conducted to the hall of state. Sir Moses having been presented to the Sultan, who was seated on a Divan, read the following address :

May it please your Imperial Majesty !

In the name of my brethren who have deputed me, I come to lay at the foot of your Imperial Throne the grateful homage of their respect.

England my country, and other enlightened nations of the earth, heard the cries of the suffering and persecuted Jews at Damascus and at Rhodes, and they hastened to offer to the sufferers their sympathy and affection ; but the Lord God who ruleth over all ! prevented the necessity of their aid at Rhodes and inspired your Imperial Majesty with wisdom, justice and the love of truth. – Under your righteous direction the oppressor was laid low, the designs of the wicked made known, and the innocent delivered. I therefore crave permission to offer to your Imperial Majesty the profound gratitude of the hearts of our people and to utter our prayers that the merciful God may bless your Imperial Majesty with length of days, with wisdom, and honor, and riches. and so direct all your actions that your name may be inscribed, in golden characters for ever, and the memory of your deeds smell as sweet as a garden of roses

In ancient times the Lord God brought our people out of Egypt, and for ages they dwelt in the land of Palestine ; to them were committed lively oracles of God, and though now dispersed amongst the nations of the earth, they are numbered with the most peaceful and loyal subjects, and by industry they have augmented the riches and prosperity of the countries in which they live.

They look with love and veneration upon that land where their Fore-fathers dwelt ; they pray that all who live therein may enjoy the shadow of your sublime protection, and in peace be permitted to worship the God of their Fathers. Their prayers ascend to him whose wisdom is absolute, whose decrees are fixed, and immutable, whom none can withstand ; that he will make your enemies bite the dust, that they may vanish as the morning dew, and flee away as chaff before the wind, that your Throne may endure for ever; and that all who live under your sceptre may have peace ; sitting under their own vines and under their own fig trees, none daring or wishing to make them afraid.

To which His IMPERIAL MAJESTY was pleased to make the following most gracious reply.

I am perfectly satisfied with the communication made and the sentiments expressed by the deputation.

I have been affected by the events which have taken place at Damascus, but I have endeavoured to offer some satisfaction to the Israelitish Nation in giving orders that Justice should be done in the affair at Rhodes.

The Israelitish Nation shall always have from me the same protection and enjoy the same advantages as all other subjects of my Empire.

I will grant to the Deputation the Firman they have asked.

I know Gentlemen how to appreciate the pure Philanthropy that has led you to this Capital.

The Sultan then desired Sir Moses to draw near, on doing which, he was again presented to His Imperial Majesty by Reshid Pasha. Sir Moses was then requested by the Sultan to present by name, the gentleman who accompanied him. Sir Moses complied.

The demeanour of the young Sovereign throughout the scene, was at once gracious and dignified. Whilst it lasted, a band placed in the garden executed in admirable style several fine pieces of music.

Sir Moses and his friends had reason to feel pleased and flattered at the kind and distinguished reception they had met with.

They withdrew from the hall of state, to the apartments of Riza Pacha, where were served sherbet, and other refreshments, after partaking of which, Sir Moses and his companions took leave and quitted the palace. A guard of honour drawn up in the outer court presented arms, the band struck up, and the party were dismissed with the same consideration that had been shown them during the whole course of their visit. Nor were the public indifferent to the matter : the visit of Sir Moses to the palace being known, crowds of persons assembled, as well to witness his departure as to greet his return.

Translation of the Firman granted by HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SULTAN *ABDOOL MEJID* to the Israelites in his Empire, at the request of Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE F. R. S. and delivered to him at Constantinople by His Excellency Reshid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ottoman Porte, 11th Hesven 5601.—13th. Ramazan 1256.—Corresponding to the 7th November 1840.

A Firman addressed to the Chief Judge at Constantinople. at the head of which HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SULTAN has written with his own hand the following words.—

" Let that be executed which is prescribed in this Firman."

An ancient prejudice prevailed against the Jews. The ignorant believed that the Jews were accustomed to sacrifice a human being, to make use of blood at their feast of the Passover.

In consequence of this opinion, the Jews of Damascus and Rhodes (who are the subjects of our Empire) have been persecuted by other nations The calumnies which have been uttered against the Jews, and the vexations to which they have been subjected have at last reached our Imperial Throne.

But a short time has elapsed since some Jews dwelling in the Isle of Rhodes have been brought from thence to Constantinople where they have been tried and judged according to the new regulations, and their innocence of the accusations made against them fully proved. That, therefore, which justice and equity required has been done in their behalf.

Besides which the religious books of the Hebrews have been examined by learned men, well versed in their theological literature, the result of which examination is, that it is found that the Jews are strongly prohibited not only from using human blood but even that of animals. It therefore follows that the charges made against them and their religion are nothing but pure calumnies

For this reason, and for the love we bear to our subjects, we cannot permit the Jewish nation (whose innocence of the crime alleged against them is evident) to be vexed and tormented upon accusations which have not the least foundation in truth, but that in conformity to the Hatti Sherif which has been proclaimed at Gulhane the Jewish nation shall possess the same advantages, and enjoy the same privileges as are granted to the numerous other nations who submit to our Authority.

The Jewish nation shall be protected and defended.

To accomplish this object we have given the most positive orders that the Jewish nation dwelling in all parts of our empire shall be perfectly protected as well as all other subjects of the Sublime Porte, and that no person shall molest them in any manner whatever (except for a just cause) neither in the free exercise of their religion, nor in that which concerns their safety and tranquillity. In consequence the present Firman, which is ornamented at the head with our " Hoomaon" (sign manual) and emanates from our Imperial chancellerie, has been delivered to the Israelitish Nation.

Thus you the above mentioned Judge when you know the contents of this Firman, will endeavor to act with great care in the manner therein prescribed. And in order that nothing may be done in opposition to this Firman, at any time hereafter, you will register it in the Archives of the Tribunal , you will afterwards deliver it to the Israelitish nation, and you will take great care to execute our orders and this our sovereign will.

Given at Constantinople the 12th Ramazan 1256 (6th November 1840). —*Malta Times, Nov.* 52.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, JANUARY 6.

We have letters from Jellalabad to the 20th December, giving an account of the Investiture of Sir Willoughby Cotton with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and we doubt not that it will prove interesting to our readers, Sir Willoughby has been universally respected and esteemed during his command. At the date of our letters no day has been fixed for his departure. General Elphinstone is making preparations to join the troops in Affghanistan.

" The troops at Jellalabad were drawn up yesterday evening, forming a street from the Resident to the King's Palace, and the whole of the Officers assembled to witness the Investiture of Major General Sir W. Cotton with the Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

The ceremony was performed by the Envoy and Minister, in presence of H. M. Shah Soojah Ool Moolk, under a warrant from Queen Victoria to Lord Auckland and Sir W. H. Macnaghten.

At 4 o'clock a deputation from the Envoy arrived and accompanied Sir W. Cotton to the Residency, and the Procession reached the Palace under a salute from H. M.'s guns. The Insignia being borne on a velvet cushion by Brigadier Roberts C. B. the Senior Military Officer present.

The King received the procession in his garden in a kind, and at the same time dignified manner, highly becoming the occasion, and in his presence the warrants were read to Sir W. Cotton, and after a remarkably good speech from the Envoy, he was decorated with the Order, under a second salute from the battery.

In returning thanks, Sir Willoughby seemed much affected—he was evidently unprepared for the force of the Envoy's eloquence in describing his Military Services in various parts of the Globe but more especially in Affghanistan, and the obvious sincerity of the Envoy's regret at our Commander's departure—a sentiment in which every one present most heartily concurred.

His Majesty was pleased to express satisfaction at this mark of Her Majesty's most Gracious favor, having been conferred at a moment when it was so peculiarly fitting and appropriate, and to return Sir W. Cotton and all the Officers who had acted under him, his Majesty's most grateful thanks for exertions during the late Campaign, a Campaign which had been brought to such a glorious and happy termination.

H. M. was magnificently dressed and looked pretty well, although he has been complaining of indisposition for some days past.

After the ceremony, and presents had been presented, the procession returned to the Residency and sat down to dinner to the number of forty.

I will not, " says our correspondent," attempt to describe the many neat and appropriate speeches made on the occasion, but it will suffice to say, that the Rhodomantade Commemoration of the Ghuzni dinner at Cabool was happily dispensed with,—sociality and good feeling prevailed, and we drank *success*,—*health* and *happiness* to Sir W. Cotton with the utmost sincerity and enthusiasm.

It was on the evening of Christmas day that Kissen Sing surrendered himself, Kaluk and the garrison (300 strong) to Major Forster's Brigade and are all prisoners. The fort, which is described by some artillery officers from Joudpore, as being almost as strong as the latter, though not so extensive, was found to be completely riddled, and could not have stood against the Mortars, (had they arrived in time,) 6 hours. Major Forster's arrangements were approved of, and it is matter of congratulation to him that circumstances should have prevented any one else participating in the capture of such a stronghold. Luchmun Sing from Jeypore is in the camp, and has had influence enough, it is said, to prevent the fort being razed to the ground, and it may be from the very conciliating and amiable feeling which guides the councils of our politicals of that quarter, that the cunning Minister will obtain the release of the garrison who are mostly Joudhporeans. The valiant Thakoor is represented as a little squat man, about 50 years of age. Major Forster's wound was occasioned by a ball passing through the fleshy part of the arm below the elbow. We are told that some 250 men have either been killed or wounded on the side of the besiegers, but do not know the loss on the part of the defenders of Kaluk. Colonel Pew's detachment, which had arrived at Doodoo, a village within two short marches of Kaluk, when the fort surrendered, has returned to Nusseerabad. We think there is a very fair opportunity offered to the Government, for making an example which may prevent such untoward and expensive rencounters for the future.

Our letters from Ghuzni to the 14th December last contain no news, skaiting and shooting serve to while away the dreary banishment of the garrison. Game appears to be plentiful and of goodly weight and proportions. A brace of woodcocks, one weighing 11¼ and the other 10¾ ounces and a brace of Snipe of 6 and 5¾ ounces each bird, were shot by an Officer of the 16th N. I. in November.

The movement of the Nusseree Battalion sent to Kotghur some short time ago, to look after the asserted aggression of the Sikhs, has not passed off without some disagreeable and disastrous consequences ; it appears that the Kooloo people imagining the detachment was sent up to assist them, attacked the Shiks and murdered some 4 or 500, the few Shiks remaining in the country have been obliged to take to the Forts and run a fair risk of being starved or burnt out as they are entirely at the mercy of the Kooloos. Our interference has, at any rate, in this instance done more harm than good, as the Sikhs who were in the Kooloo country were gradually settling that part of the territory. Lieut. O'Brien is still at Khotghur with 120 men posted along the Sutledge, stretching as far as Rampore. And the Kooloo Rajah is encamped opposite to Khotghur ready for a start the moment the Sikhs send a force into their country, which, though he anticipates it, may not from the really distracted state of the Cabinet at Lahore, take place yet ; it is not improbable that some reclamations will be made by the Sikhs upon the British Government for the treatment of their countrymen, through the injudicious and hasty movement of the Battalion towards Khotghur.

There is a rumour current that Loodiana is to be assigned to the Dost as his future place of residence. This would be about as bad a choice, as that of Vellore proved to be for the residence of the Sons of Tippoo Sultan. The Mutiny at Vellore was chiefly attributed to the residence of those young Princes, with a large Revenue at their Command, in a country swarming with the creatures of the deposed family.

Now the Dost, it is supposed, will be liberally dealt with—and though Loodiana be not exactly *the* country where the creatures of the deposed Monarch swarm, yet the juxta position would, we suppose, be no small bar to such a choice.

CALCUTTA.

FIRST LOTTERY OF 1841.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Fifth Day's Drawing ; Tuesday, January 5, 1841.

PRIZES.

Nos. 1660 993 and 1323 Prizes of 1,000 Co.'s Rupees each.

Nos. 1647 and 345 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rupees each.

Nos. 2834 1273 2612 1878 4817 4729 625 4568 and 2807 Prizes of 250 Co.'s Rupees each.

Nos. 1713 4746 1973 761 22 2059 1513 1118 2018 1889 3529 1532 901 4137 and 453 Prizes of 120 Co.'s Rupees each.

Tickets entitled to be renewed for the last 2 *days on paying* 50 *Rs. each before the* 4*th of February next.*

4125	762	3099	263	2584	225	2834
1521	4412	1713	2039	4559	66	1627
4768	2864	418	3744	2004	3961	500
4746	479	1143	2062	3515	1973	709
2418	1647	661	2064	2444	4122	3161
2579	438	4799	1859	3636	2291	3241
4328	3428	3361	2429	4371	1029	4828
1423	4297	3061	1459	874	1445	1273
309	1879	3115	1010	1211	4336	610
649	630	2092	3128	2131	1563	1696
1220	1545	2360	4827	2320	2450	617
4602	541	4215	2046	1089	1307	3791
321	761	650	22	4086	2416	3683
2063	1165	2566	1093	2613	2074	799
533	2631	1838	4822	2859	3498	54
4139	2611	3642	2979	4731	1535	521
166	1272	1955	4309	3143	2243	3019
738	3782	3393	1686	3032	995.	

EUROPE.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, DEC, 4

The Ministerial evening journal publishes the following telegraphic dispatches, with a note that they have been delayed by the state of the weather :—

" *Toulon*, November 29.—*Marshal Valée to the Minister of War.* The expedition to Medeah has taken place without the enemy opposing our march. The weather does not permit any new operations. The province of Algiers is perfectly quiet. The province of Constantina has not been the theatre of any occurrence. The mail from Oran is not arrived."

" *Toulon*, November 29. *Blidah*, 12*th.*—*Marshal Valée to the Minister of War.*—The expeditionary corps returned yesterday to Blidah, after successful operations against Miliana, and in the mountain of Ziekar. Several tribes have been severely chastised. We have had 5 men killed ; 62 wounded have been taken into the field-hospitals."

The general discussion on the address of the Chamber of Deputies was closed yesterday, and to-day the paragraphs will be taken into deliberation. An incident relative to the letter addressed by Marshal Soult to Mr. Lloyd, and which we published yesterday under our London head, gave the President of the Council an opportunity of declaring the importance to be attached to the alliance with England.

HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The following bulletin of the Queen's health was issued yesterday:—

" Buckingham Palace, Nov. 24, 1840
Half past 9 a. m.

" The Queen has slept perfectly well. Her Majesty has not had a single unfavourable symptom.

" The infant Princess continues well.

" JAMES CLARK, M. D.
" CHARLES LOCOCK, M. D.
" ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
" RICHARD BLAGDEN."

The Duchess of Kent arrived at the Palace in the morning, and remained there until the evening, when her Royal Highness returned to Ingestrie-house, Belgrave-square.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda arrived in town from her residence on Blackheath, and immediately proceeded to the Palace to learn the state of Her Majesty and the infant Princess.

Lady Barham succeeded the Countess of Sandwich yesterday morning as the Lady of the Bedchamber, in Waiting on, Her Majesty.

The Duchess of Glocester called at the Palace in the forenoon to make personal inquiry of the state of the Queen and the infant Princess.

The Duke of Sussex paid a visit to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Viscount Melbourne, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the

* This persecution as most of our readers know was the cause of the formation of the French Protestant Colony of Spitalfields, *near* London in those days now in the *densest* portion of the British metropolis, where although the trade is fast decaying since Mr. Huskisson threw it open to the country, a portion of the population still rejoice on French names, and are living memorials of the tender mercies of a liberal church which under the O'Connell dynasty it has become almost treason to allude to.—*Translator.*

* Caused by errors in political economy and aggravated by the combustible spirit of regenerated (la jeune) France.—*Translator.*

Horse, and the Vice-Chamberlain, attended at the Palace during the day. Viscount Torrington and Major the Hon. G. K ppel succeeded yesterday Lord Byron and Sir Frederick Stovin, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wylde and Captain Seymour, rode out on horseback yesterday.

The Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, arrived at her residence, Staffo d house, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Trentham.

The accounts of Her Majesty and the Royal infant were uniformly favourable throughout the day.

The Palace was again thronged yesterday afternoon by the nobility and gentry to make their dutiful inquiries after the health of Her Majesty and the infant Princess. In several instances the parties had come to town expressly for the purpose.

Among the ladies who called yesterday were Countess Bjornstjerna, Lady of the Swedish Minister; Madame Dedel, Lady of the Netherlands Minister; Madame Van de Weyer, Lady of the Belgian Minister; Baroness de Cetto, Lady of the Bavarian Minister; Countess Bille Brahe, Lady of the Danish Charge d'Affaires; Madame Murphy, Lady of the Mexican Charge d'Affaires; Madame Marques Lisboa, Lady of the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires; Duchess of Inverness; Marchioness Wellesley, Exeter, Westmeath, and Clanricarde; Countesses Radnor, Dowager Chichester, Fingall, and Belfast; Viscountesses Dowager Dillon, Palmerston, and Dillon; Ladies Lyndhurst, Cottenham, Bloomfield, Elizabeth Hope, Vere, Poltimore, Seymour, Mary Ross, Theresa Lister, Wheatley, Ridley, Denman Dowager Cowper, Dowager Honywood, Mary Stanley, R. Grosvenor, F. Cowper, Shaw Stewart, Dowager Rivers, and Jane Bouverie; Hon. Mrs. E. Goulburn; Mistresses Blomfield, Howley, Francis Walpole, Fitzroy Kelly, Denman, Pemberton, Maberly Charles Law, and Greathed; Misses Blomfield, M. Blomfield, Seymour, Lister, Copley, Wheatley, Honywood, Denman, Shaw Stewart, Blackwell, and Pitt.

Among the gentlemen were the Turkish Ambassador, the Prussian, Belgian, Swedish Grecian, Venezuelan, and Spanish Ministers the French, Danish, and Mexican Chargés d'Affaires; Count Revel, Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires; Mr. Colquhour, Agent and Consul General for the Hanse Towns; Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy; Mr. Burge, Queen's Counsel, Agent for Jamaica; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Archbishop of Canterbury; Bishop of London; Duke of Rutland; Marquises of Normanbey, Headfort, and Exeter; Earls of Powis, Fingall, Elgin, and Thanet; Lords Lyndhurst, Kinnaird, Bloomfield, Poltimore, Hill, Decies, and John Russell; Baron Schleinitz, and Mr. Baron Rolfe; Sirs E. Lytton Bulwer, Thomas Phillips, Charles E. Nugent, George Seymour, J. Hobhouse, George Chetwynd, John Cowan, R. Chester, Charles E. Grey, R. Adair, John Stoddart, and W. J. Newton; Honourables Hugh Fortescue and Charles Ashburnham; Mr. Serjeant Arabin, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd and Mr. Serjeant Spankie; Messieurs Labouchere, Macaulay, E. G. Villiers, Lister George Chilton, Q. C., Alexander, Q. C., George Turner, Q. C., Kindersley, Q. C., Spence, Q. C., Crowder, Q. C., Girdlestone, Q. C., Treslove, Q. C., D. Wakefield, Q. C., Simpkinson, Q. C., Fitzroy Kelly Q. C., M. P., Guthrie Skirrow, Q. C., George Hayter, W. C. Ross, C. Howard, E. J. Stanley, and Serjeant Goulburn; Generals Sir G. Murray and Mundy; Colonels Cowper and Maberley; Major Mundy, and Captain R. Mundy, R. N.; Doctors Henry Davies, Chambers, and Thomas Elliotson.

The Princess Sophia Matilda paid visits yesterday to the Duchess of Kent, at Ingestrie-house, and to the Duchess of Glocester, at Glocester-house.

LINEAL DESCENT OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

A. D.	
1066.	William I.
1100.	Henry I.
—	Matilda, Empress of Germany.
1154	Henry II.
1199.	John.
1216.	Henry III.
1272.	Edward I.
1307.	Edward II.
1327.	Edward III.
—	Lionel, Duke of Clarence.
—	Philippa, Countess of March.
—	Roger, Earl of March.
—	Ann, Countess, Cambridge.
—	Richard, Duke of York.
1461.	Edward IV.
—	Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII
—	Margaret, Queen of James IV. of Scotland
—	James V. of Scotland.
—	Mary, Queen of Stots.
1603.	James I.
—	Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia.
—	Sophia, Electress of Hanover.
1714.	George I.
1727.	George II.
—	Frederick, Prince of Wales.
1760.	George III.
—	Edward, Duke of Kent.
1837.	VICTORIA.
1840.	The Princess Royal, born Nov. 21

MEM, The Queen being 27th in regular descent from the Conqueror, and at the same time, 36th Sovereign in succession from the Conquests gives nearly 29 years to a generation and 22 year to a reign, in respect of the 774 years which have elapsed since that period. The commonly received average is 30 years to a generation and 20 years to a reign; according to which it appears that the cares or luxuries, or both, of a crown occasion a sacrifice to the wearer of it, of one year of life, as compared with ordinary mortals.—*Times, Nov.* 25.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY RAILWAY.

(From a Correspondent of the *Times*.)

Birmingham, Thursday Evening.

A very serious accident occurred on the Birmingham and Derby Railway last night but as yet I am unable to supply you with authentic particulars.

I give you the best accredited reports.

The train which left this town at five p. m., on its arrival at Whitacre-heath, near Coleshill, came in contact with a truck on the line, the consequence of which was that the engine was thrown off the rails. The first class carriages then broke away from the tender and ran on without the engine, but one or more of the third-class carriages in the rear were thrown over, and one unfortunate passenger killed upon the spot. The stoker was likewise pitched from the tender, and report states died this morning. Whether this be true or not, I cannot positively ascertain, but all accounts agree in representing him most seriously, if not fatally, injured. Many of the passengers received severe bruises and contusions, but, with the exception of the parties already named, I believe few of them experienced injuries of much consequence.

It is stated that the truck which caused the unfortunate collision was in the care of two labourers on the line. During the day they had been at work at Kingsbury, and at the time the accident occurred were on their return towards Coleshill. They propelled the truck by means of sticks, and on seeing the train approach attempted to remove the truck off the trams; but before they could accomplish their intention the engine (the night park) ran in upon them and caused the fatal catastrophe already described. Fortunately the two labourers saved themselves by a precipitate retreat off the line, and were, as I am informed, in no way injured.

Upon inquiry at the office of the Birmingham and Derby Railway in this town, I was informed, that early this morning Mr. H. Smith, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and other officers of the establishment, with praiseworthy alacrity proceeded to Whitacre-heath, with the view of ascertaining all the particulars of the accident, but at the time of writing they have not returned; and the secretary is unable to state more than that the parties wounded are going on favourably.

The man killed was in humble life, formerly a housekeeper in Birmingham, and, from all I hear, I am inclined to believe, although riding in one of the carriages at the time of his death, a servant in the employ of the Derby Railway Company.

The most extravagant reports as to the extent of the accident were in circulation in Birmingham to-day; but I have reason to hope that I have stated the full amount of injury done.

ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

(From a Correspondent of the *Times*.)

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., an accident, which might have been attended with serious results, occurred on the Eastern Counties Railway. The train left Brentwood at three o'clock p. m., and proceeded to within a mile and a half of the Stratford station, when the attention of the passengers was called to an uneasy jumping motion of the carriages; repeated concussion ewere heard, and at length it was ascertained that the tender and a second-class carriage next to the tender were both off the line. The engine-driver must certainly have used great caution and skill in gradually stopping the train, otherwise the whole of the carriages must have been overturned. The guard, who was upon the roof of the carriage, was in a very perilous situation, and was compelled to hold on with all his strength.

On inspecting the line afterwards it appeared that the tender must have travelled off the line at least half a mile, and no less than 60 or 70 of the iron chairs which support the rails had been broken, so that one line would be rendered useless for a short time.

Nothing but great carelessness on the part of the company could have caused this accident; for after waiting nearly an hour, a number of labourers with jacks, screws, and levers arrived, and upon lifting the tender it was found the wheels were out of gear, and had no doubt been so before the train started, which proper inspection would have ascertained, and the accident might thus have been avoided.

Notice was sent down to Romford to place the five o'clock up-train on the other line, and in due time it appeared on its way to Stratford; and, although the police showed the red light (the signal to stop), the engine driver and guard continued their course without any regard to a signal never shown except in cases of danger, or when extreme caution is requisite.

The carriages were propelled by the labourers to Stratford, and when there the passengers complained loudly to Mr. Hall, the managing director, that a train should have passed them when in difficulty without stopping to offer assistance, or at least to convey them to their destination.—*Standard, Dec.* 4.

EXTRACT OF THE PROTOCOL OF THE SITTING OF THE MOST SERENE GERMANIC DIET, DATED NOV 12, 1840.

"SEC. 292.—COMMUNICATION MADE IN THE NAME OF AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, RUSSIA, AND GREAT BRITAIN, RESPECTING THE CONVENTION CONCLUDED IN LONDON FOR THE PACIFICATION OF THE EAST.

"The envoy of his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolical Majesty, the President to the Diet, announces that he has been authorised to address to the Most Serene Diet, in the name of the Courts of Austria, Prussia and Russia, official communications relative to the treaty concluded between those Powers and the Ottoman Porte for the pacification of the East, and he adds that the Minister of Great Britain has communicated the same treaty to the Germanic Confederacy, to which he is accredited, and which returned to him thanks for that communication.

"AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The envoy has been charged to communicate to the Serene Diet a copy of the convention concluded in London on the 15th of the present year between the Plenipotentiary Ministers of the august Court of Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, and Russia, on the one hand, and the Perpetuenary of the Ottoman Porte on the other, together with a copy of the protocol signed by the said plenipotentiaries, after the exchange of the ratification of that convention.

"The spirit in which the high contracting parties have concluded those treaties, and the object which they proposed to themselves, are too clearly exposed in those acts, and particularly in the protocol signed in London on the 17th of September of the present year, to require further explanation.

"The preservation of the Ottoman empire in its integrity and independence is one of the essential conditions of the maintenance and consolidation of the general peace of Europe.

"It is for the sake of guaranteeing so great an interest, an interest equally precious for princes and nations, that the Four Powers have concluded with the Porte the convention thus communicated.

"The Powers, in fulfilling this duty, conceive that they have acted with so much moderation and disinterestedness, that all the friends of peace and right will commend their conduct.

"Austria and Prussia have no doubt that the high confederates will do justice to that spirit.

"The note which M. d'Oubril, Extraordinary Envoy and Plenipotentiary Minister of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias accredited to the Germanic Confederation, has sent in on that subject to the High Diet, under date 24th of October (5th of November) of the present year, is of the following tenour:—

"The undersigned, Extraordinary Envoy and Plenipotentiary Minister of his Majesty the Emperor of the Russias, accredited to the Most Serene Germanic Confederacy, has been charged by his august government to communicate to the Diet the convention concluded between the Ottoman Porte, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, with a view to secure the peace of Europe by affording the Sultan an efficacious assistance against the menaces and encroachments of one of his rebel vassals.

"The text of this convention, which the undersigned has the honour to enclose herewith to his Excellency Count de Munch Bellinghausen, President of the Diet, will prove to that high assembly that the allies have neglected none of the stipulations calculated to render their assistance efficacious for the Ottoman Porte, and at the same time to convince Europe that none of the Powers, parties thereto, have been actuated by personal views, and that the interest of Europe alone has prevailed in the combinations and resolutions which they were under a moral obligation to grant the Porte since the latter had demanded and obtained the promise of their support, and had consequently relinquished the intention of treating separately with the rebel Pacha.

"The undersigned has the honour to invite his Excellency Count de Munch to place this convention, in the name of the Imperial Government of Russia, under the eyes of the ministers composing the Diet, and he trusts that this illustrious assembly will recognise in that act the object for which it was concluded, namely, the maintenance of legitimate authority, and the re-establishment of peace in the Levant, on which depends that of the entire of Europe.

"The undersigned, congratulating himself on being charged to give by this communication to the Most Serene Germanic confederacy a mark of the special confidence and consideration of the Emperor, his august Sovereign, flatters himself that his Excellency Count de Munch will soon enable him to report to his Court the sentiments with which it was received.

"He avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurances of his high consideration."

"The President here read the draught of a reply to be addressed to the Extraordinary Envoy Plenipotentiary Minister of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, which was adopted by the Diet.

"Agreeably to the proposition made by M. de Mieg, Envoy of his Majesty the King of Bavaria, it was agreed that a becoming reply should be returned, in the name of the Confederacy, to the Courts of Prussia and Russia, expressive of the sentiments consigned in the answer which it has been resolved to give the Imperial Envoy of Russia.

"In conformity with those resolutions it was unanimously decreed:—

"1. To make known to the Courts of Austria and Prussia, through the medium of their respective legations, that their communications have been received by the Diet with the liveliest interest. In doing entire justice to the noble and disinterested intentions which the Four Powers have manifested on the occasion, the Diet, full of confidence in the wisdom and moderation of the Powers who have proposed to themselves the pacification of the East, hope that the general peace of Europe will be preserved—a peace which, during a quarter of a century, has been the pride of the Monarchs, and has ministered to the prosperity and the deeply-felt wants of nations:

"2. To forward, in the name of the President, to the Imperial Envoy of Russia the following reply:—

"The undersigned, Minister of Austria, President of the High German Diet, has not failed to submit to the latter, at its sitting of this day, the note of his Excellency M. D'Oubril, Extraordinary Envoy and Plenipotentiary Minister of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, of 24th of October of the present year, having for its object the communication of the convention, which Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia concluded with the Sublime Porte on the 15th of July last.

"This communication has been received by the High Diet with the liveliest interest.

"The Diet acquiesces in the elevated and disinterested views manifested by the Four Powers, in the present circumstances; and, confiding in the wisdom and moderation of the Powers, who have undertaken the task of pacifying the East, it indulges a hope that this convention will insure the maintenance of the peace of Europe—of that peace, which during a quarter of a century, has been the pride to the Sovereigns, as ministered to the prosperity of nations, and is for all a deeply-felt want.

"The undersigned, &c.

"Frankfort, Nov. 12, 1840.—*Standard, Dec.* 3.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK.

POSITION OF PARTIES IN THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—POLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION—EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS, &c.

It seems now to be settled, beyond all peradventure, that the friends of Gen. Harrison will compose a decided majority of both branches of the next Congress. It is hardly necessary to go into a detailed statement of the relative strength of the whigs and democrats. The Senate will stand, from present indications, whigs, 29—democrats, 23—whig majority, 6. It is impossible to get at the precise position of parties in the House of Representatives, as more than one-third of the members still remain to be chosen. The Whigs have already made a gain of eighteen, and the majority will probably range from twenty-five to thirty-five.

There seems to be a general expectation throughout the country that Gen. Harrison will convene an extra session of congress soon after his inauguration. This step would be judicious and satisfactory to the people; but there is an insuperable obstacle, without the action of many of the State Legislatures. Ten States, entitled to 83 representatives, do not hold their elections until the spring and summer, and unless the governors of these States, or most of them, at least, convene their legislatures, with a view to alter the law prescribing the time for holding elections, it would be impracticable to call an extra session until September. Whether there will be such a manifestation of public feeling on the subject as to induce the governors of these states to take this course, remains to be seen. One thing is certain, however. The party which has overthrown the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and elected Gen. Harrison, must, at the earliest practicable period, adopt some of the measures of relief which they have promised. The people will demand it, with an earnestness and perseverance, that cannot be evaded or denied.

There is nothing to hinder the party from carrying out any scheme that they may devise. With a majority in the National Legislature, and the pledge of General Harrison to sanction any measure that the people expect and demand, and the wisdom of Congress shall suggest, they can have no excuse or pretext for inaction or delay. There is reason to hope, that for the first time in many years, we shall have honest and impartial legislation, without reference to sectional or party considerations. General Harrison will come in with such an overwhelming majority, that it will be expected of him to be the President of the nation, and not the head of a faction, as General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren have been. The old Farmer of North Bend is pledged, by the most solemn and explicit promises, to confine himself to the strict line of his executive duties. He will be the first executive officer of the nation merely.—He will not be expected to recommend any specific action on the great questions that have so long agitated the country. The Currency—the Tariff—the Public Lands, will all be fully and amply discussed, and whatever conclusion is arrived at by Congress, its action will be approved by the President. We shall have no more interposition of the executive veto, that most delicate and difficult attribute which a President can be called upon to exercise. On this subject there has been such a decided expression of opinion among the Whigs, that apart from the pledge of General Harrison to abstain from its use, we should hardly anticipate its exercise under any circumstances.

In respect to a National Bank, we regard it as exceedingly doubtful whether the party will have the power to establish one, even if the leader shall press the measure upon Congress, several of the Southern states that are supposed to have voted for Harrison, are hostile to such an institution. There is a general growing apprehension among the people of a great central monied power, and it may well be questioned whether they will consent to the charter of another, at any rate, until the practical operation of the Independent Treasury shall have been fully and fairly tested. A radical or important change in the financial policy of the government is necessary, and from the nature of things, productive of great distress in the country. A recurrence to our history for the last forty years, will show that every time a national bank comes into existence or goes out, the country is convulsed both politicaly and financially, from one end to the other. The bugbear of a separation of bank and state, about which a certain class of the Whigs have clamored so long and loud, has no terrors for the people, and if the evils of the sub treasury shall prove to be imaginary, they will stand no more nonsense about a national bank.

RE-OPENING OF THE BOWERY THEATRE.—ERA OF GOOD SENSE.—The election of General Harrison has already received the age of good sense in a quarter that had been hitherto impervious to that quality of mind. The Bowery Theatre re-opens to-day, with a splendid array of horses, under the management of Mr. Welsh—and the advertisement thereof will be found in the columns of the Herald to-day, and every day hereafter. It seems that Mr. Welsh and his honest horses are not so much afraid o their morals as their predecessors, the sainted Hamblin and his *troupe*, who, like Martin Van Buren, must go to some Kinderhook to cultivate cabbages and potatoes. At present, therefore, Wilson, of the National, and his musical *troupe* are so nice in their morals as to avoid the Herald. When will they have the good sense of the honest horses of the Bowery theatre revived.—*New York Herald, Nov.* 9.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—On Tuesday last a case of this kind was tried before the Recorder of Nottingham, at the quarter sessions for that town, the damages being laid at 19*l.* in order to bring the case within his jurisdiction, the means of the plaintiff not being sufficient to bring an action in a superior court of law. The lady who sued her faithless swain is Miss Caroline Bosman, a milliner of 23 years of age, living in Narrow Marsh, and the defendant is John Andrews, a saddle maker, who had lived on the London-road in the same town, and was some few months younger than the lady. The acquaintance began in 1836, in an amateur theatrical party at a public-house, and in process of time the spruce young milliner, "who loved not wisely but too well," became pregnant, being confined in the middle of 1833; he promised to marry her as soon as he was 21, and gave a written promise, "I, John Andrews, most solemnly swear that I will marry Miss Caroline Houldsworth Bowman;" yet promises are, like pie-crusts, made to be broken, and the gay deceiver has since married a Miss Fish. On the trial it was attempted to be shown that the lady, like the celebrated Miss Cundy in the song, had "got another sweetheart," but this, however, failed of proof. It was also endeavoured to be proved that she had said she was glad to be rid of a drunken sot, who had ruined himself by his love for theatrical people, and that she wished Miss Fish good luck of him. The defendant had done nothing towards the support of the little pledge of love, but promised to bring it up to the boards; death, however, had removed it. The jury returned a verdict for the full amount of damages.—*Lincoln Gazette.*

It is of no earthly use for the Ministerial prints to cry out against the Conservatives for exposing the unruly condition of Ireland, when facts, such as we have enumerated above, are detailed day after day in the Irish prints. Facts, stubborn, incontrovertible facts, are things not to be overcome by blustering or bullying assertions such as those made use of by the *Chronicle* and the other Ministerial prints.

ROYAL NURSERY NOTABILIA.

SATIRIST, NOVEMBER 29.

Sir James Clark, her Majesty's favourite physician, was, it seems, the person selected to announce to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the other witnesses on this occasion, the important fact that the "illustrious stranger" was a female. The mere announcement, however, it would appear, was not deemed sufficient, inasmuch as we find that Mrs. Lilly, the head nurse, brought in the Royal infant wrapped in flannel, and laid it on the table, in order that the Archbishop and his brethren might judge for themselves, or, as the papers more circuitously express it, "for the observation of the assembled authorities." Upon which, the published accounts hint, that the baby, as if conscious of the impropriety of the whole proceeding, began to "sing out" lustily against the exposure, and was thereupon removed by the nurse, in order that it might receive its "first clothing."

Prince Albert was the only person of the rougher sex, besides the doctors, present at the Royal birth—and what business he had there it would be difficult to say. The door communicating with the next apartment was left open, with a view to the edification and instruction of the spiritual and temporal "witnesses" of this important affair. Courtly etiquette, we believe, prescribes these public indecencies, in order to prevent the palming off of a pseudo Prince or Princess on the fond gullibility of a doating people. The principle of legitimacy is too sacred to stand for trifles when its purity requires to be openly demonstrated.

The wet-nurse, who is the wife of a music-master at Reading, was retained at the Palace for some days previously to the accouchement, looking out for "squalls." Her spouse will, of course, profit by her engagement to a very handsome "tune."

In proof of the fact that the "little stranger" arrived some ten days or so before she was expected, it may be mentioned that the cot, so eloquently described in the papers, manufactured by the Messrs. Seddon, was sent for "all in a hurry" to the manufacturers, who had to use all possible despatch in the completion of the "job." The non-completion of the cradle undoubtedly bears the aspect of something like miscalculation. A *miss*-calculation is, however, very excusable in a young married lady.

Even the *Gazette*, usually so rigidly dry and official, bursts into a joyous exclamation, on the occasion of the Royal accouchement. "God be praised!" cries the register of Government acts and facts, "her Majesty and the young Princess are both doing well."

A provincial paper mentions the fact of a large order for linen ("baby-linen?") having been just given, and praises moreover the quality of the linen destined for the use of the scion of the illustrious occupant of the throne. This would seem to afford another proof that the event "came off" sooner than was anticipated. It might have been expected that diaper would be in demand at a much earlier period, unless a Royal accouchement is managed on different principles to any other.

Prince Albert has been turned out of the apartments first fitted up for him, which has been converted into a nursery, with all appurtenances, &c. For the next month Mrs. Lilly, the head-nurse, will lord it over his Royal Highness in virtue of her office, and only let him see her Majesty when she thinks proper.

The following code of instructions has been issued for the guidance of all the functionaries of the nursery:—

1st. The nurses, all and singular, are, as has been already promulgated, prohibited kissing the lips of the Royal infant; but they are not forbidden to kiss any other part, if they happen to have a fancy to do so.

2nd. That the wet-nurse shall be strictly forbidden to imbibe gin (a liquid to which most wet-nurses are highly partial) or any spirituous compound, least a species of milk punch be communicated to the illustrious infant in the process of suckling.

3rd. That, in order to prevent as much as possible the contact of the Royal lips with vulgar flesh and blood, the last-named process be performed in an artificial manner, by means of a tube and other well-known nursery inventions.

4th. That in a case of accidents, which *will* happen in the best regulated nurseries, a new silk gown shall be given to the nurse, to be paid for out of the privy purse. On the same untoward event occurring to Prince Albert's "inexpressibles," his Royal Highness shall be provided with a new pair out of the same fund.

5th. The "pap" for the Princess shall, before touching her precious lips, be submitted to a nursery committee, which shall sit day and night, to determine on all matters relating to the welfare of the high-born "babby."

6th. That the wet-nurse shall be allowed to drink "porter" in abundance, in order to afford the youthful Princess the better chance of becoming "stout." For this last suggestion the committee are indebted to Hobhouse, who entertains a mortal antipathy to table beer.

In a multitude of counsellors there is said to be safety, whether in a number of nurses the same result may be anticipated, we cannot pretend to say. We can only hope for the best.

SATIRIST, NOVEMBER 29.

The last feat performed before Royalty by the "learned horse" had reference to the wit of the noble animal. "Ask him," quoth his owner to Royalty, "how his dam is?" The question was accordingly put---not by the Queen but the Prince---when the animal immediately drew a card, on which was written "I'll be d...d if I know." The Royal muscles were instantly convulsed!

An editor must be a personage of every sacred order at Paris, if we are to judge by the result of the trial of M. Bergeron, last week, for an assault. The affair took place at the Opera, where the defendant made his way to the box of M. Girardin, and striking him a blow on his back, then disappeared. A police-court and a fine of five pounds would have settled the matter here, provided that the parties did not consider pistols needful for its satisfactory adjustment. The French tribunals took a different view of the matter, and although the defendant, a rival editor by-the-way adduced some very cogent reasons to show that he was bound in honour to inflict a drubbing on the plaintiff, he failed to convince the Court of its necessity. In the end he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, a small fine, and costs of prosecution—the most signal retribution for a single blow that a tribunal of justice ever inflicted. M. Bergeron will find it less inconvenient next time to shoot his opponent at once.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, NOV. 28.

"It is remarkable," says Mr. Larpent, in his evidence before the Lords' Committee on the petition of the East India Company, "that America and the East Indies started about the same time to supply Cotton for our manufactures, and it becomes a matter of very curious speculation, both these countries starting at about the same time, and America having so completely beaten us (India) in the race." The fact is not more indisputable than the causes of it are obvious. We have only to consider by what means America has beaten India in the race, to enable us to judge by what means India may run the race more successfully. India has many natural advantages for the growth and preparation of Cotton which America does not possess. The free labour of India is much cheaper than the slave labour of the Southern States of America, and the species of labour required for gathering and cleaning cotton is peculiarly adapted to the India constitution. For many years America had this advantage on her side, that her freight to Europe was much less than the freight from India; but that difference in her favour has nearly vanished; and her superiority rests almost entirely upon having skill, capital, and machinery already at work to produce the staple. Under the term, capital, we, of course, include inland communication, the want of which is the greatest obstacle in India. Skill can be acquired, machinery can be imitated, and capital for the ordinary process of production can be commanded; but capital, under our form of India Government, cannot be procured from individuals for the construction of roads. We press this point earnestly, because it seems to have been overlooked. The federal States of America can tax themselves, or contract loans for Central Government: our tributary provinces in India cannot. Roads in India must be made by the Supreme Government, or not made at all because the occupiers of the soil have no power to contract an obligation as a body, and individuals will not lend their money where that power is wanting. The India Government can alone take the initiative in the matter. A project in England for a railroad or a canal succeeds at once, if the necessities or convenience of the country require it, because we can at once apply to our own representatives to sanction it. But the case is different in India. The Government is necessarily despotic; and the inhabitants have no power to effect any improvements, unless the Board of Control here originates them, and levies something in the shape of a land-tax for the purpose.

This is really the main difficulty to overcome. The inferiority of India Cotton is stated by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to arise, principally, from the hurried manner in which the operation of cleaning it is performed, in consequence of the roads not permitting it to be conveyed to port after the wet season sets in. It was for a length of time supposed that the higher pressure used in packing it injured the fibre; but the result of an experiment, instituted by Lord Ellenborough has satisfactorily proved that the screw is not disadvantageous. We are not able to speak decisively on the point; but it does strike us very forcibly that the Indian staple, which can bear being compressed at the rate of 1.312 pounds to a ton (fifty cubic feet), while the American staple will only bear a pressure of about 750, must be *naturally* the best article, and that its inferiority, when it comes to market, must arise entirely from the hasty and slovenly manner in which it has hitherto been picked and cleaned. The operation of cleaning is, in short, a question of *time* in India, because the roads, after a certain time, are impassable—or, we should rather say, because there are no roads worthy of the name.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Larpent rather checked Lord Ellenborough in examining him upon this point. Their common knowledge of the subject would have elicited some valuable information not otherwise accessible. The question (355) which his Lordship put to Mr. Larpent was as follows:—"Are you aware, from your acquaintance with the India trade, that any thing can be done by the Government or the Legislature to aid or assist in the improvement of the trade in raw cotton?" Mr. Larpent's answer was—"Nothing, unless we branch out into another consideration, namely, the mode of agriculture in India, and the *taxation of our Indian subjects*, which are, perahps, foreign to the immediate objects of the Committee." The taxation of our Indian fellows subjects is the point, of all others, which requires to be understood. We are not of the number who think that the East India House is a parlour of nabobs, or that they derive a large revenue frome India without having conferred large benefits upon it. But it cannot be concealed, that India has hither to been taxed without much reference to the development of her great natural resources. She wants to be taxed for internal improvements; and, if so feeble as to require a loan, she ought to have it. There is a field for English capital; and we have no hesitation in saying, that a loan guaranteed by the Government at home for the construction of roads in India would be most popular. We need not point out how much the market value of the India Stock would be improved by such a measure; but the Government *must* guarantee it, or it will be impracticable. Skill and machinery will find its way to India, and so will capital to employ labour, as soon as roads are well made to convey, cheaply and conveniently, the products of labour to Indian sea-ports. If the occupiers of the soil in India had the power of raising a loan, we might agree with Lord Auckland, that quays, harbours, and roads, would be better left to individual enterprise, or to the enterprise of public companies; but we do not see how they can possibly be effected, at present, without the sanction of our Indian Government at home.—*Ibid.*

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

(*From the London and Paris Ladies Magazine of Fashion.*)

Watered silks, satins, and velvet, will be the most fashionable materials for the toilette this season; in the latter material, cloaks, pelisses, and *ridingotes*, and other pretty *accoutrements* of winter, are preparing, being rendered more or less elegant by the embroidery, lace, *gimp* trimmings, or ornaments employed. A cheap description of velvet is made, having the same beautiful appearance, but the foundation is of cotton: it answers for many purposes of dress, young ladies' spencers, &c. &c.

L'Orient brocheé, Resille de soie, Etoffe nacrè Jaspine, chiné, rocaille, soie, cristal, &c. &c. are among the new materials for dress; for *negligé* they are generally of thicker quality. Palestrines and worsted materials plain, printed or *brocheé* in *rayés* patterns. Winter dresses will be made long and full, and tight sleeves still threaten to supersede the full ones. When the sleeves are tight, they button to the bend of the arm, having a deep cuff at the bottom, much wider than a wristband, but full sleeves may still be worn; the *corsages* are almost all tight and pointed with *cordielere* or *ceinture* of ribbon, tying with a *nœud*; the buckle is quite confined to *negligé*.

Bonnets continue to be worn small, but the fronts are a little deeper, and the brides are placed inside, which gives a more open appearance and allows more room for the hair; *capotes* have the *bavolet* rather deeper, and the edge of bonnets is a little turned up; the feathers and flowers continue to be placed quite flat on the front. Caps are made of embroidered muslin trimmed with fine lace; and for *negligé* of cf cambric embroidered and Valenciennes. *Chenilles* will be very fashionable this winter in trimmings as well as in flowers. Manteaus of velvet lined with silk of the same colour are ornamented with *gimp* trimmings; they form scarf in front and double pelerine behind; the *manteaus Russe* is of white *cashmere* with *gimp* trimming of *ecru* colour. The hair is not dressed quite so low as it has been, and curls are again seen a little *frisés*.

The *Castellano* has a Bilbon letter, noticing the number of Jesuits who have lately returned from France into the Basque provinces.

(Private Correspondence.)

MADRID, Nov. 21.

Council of the Regency is a prey to internal dissensions, which are little calculated to ensure its progress. What impedes its movement is the absence of numerical force, and the slowness of centralization which is very difficult to be effected.

Much surprise was evinced at hearing public criers announce the Duke de la Vitoria's resignation, being compelled, on account of ill-health, to retire into private life. Nothing can be more unfounded than this report, which is accredited only by the Duke's enemies.

The choice of electors for the provincial deputations appears to be strongly contested; in some preparatory meetings it was impossible to be able to make oneself heard.

Ascoitia (Guipuzcoa). Nov. 20.

Yesterday the deputation and the extraordinary Junta, being in conference together, received a despatch from General Alcalas. He notified to them that if they did not reply to him officially within twenty-four hours, by submitting to the orders of the Government, and by recognising him as the political chief, he would adopt the most resolute and energetic measures to make himself respected and obeyed in that office. The deputation has received direct from the Regency official instructions to recognise Alcala, and to obey him in everything that may emanate from the authority with which he is invested, and giving it notice that the orders of the Government must be put in force. The Junta, in short, in order to recognise Alcala as political chief, with the reservation, at the same time, that that appointment is without prejudice to the *fueros* has consented to the rural districts supplying provisions to the troops until the deputation of the provinces is nabled to furnish the supply with the assistance of the revenue of that province. To day we are informed that the Government of Madrds has just concluded a contract for supplying the troops in the provinces of Naarre and La Rioja with the rations for one year.

The session of the Junta is at an end, and the Deputies leave to-morrow to return home, after having spread alarm throughout the population, by positively stating that they would ever consent that the slightest infringement should be made on the *fueros*, whilst, on the contrary they would up by acceding to every thing, which is an evident proof that all the affair has been a complete farce.

To-day, at eleven o'clock a corporal of the 1st battalion of the regiment of Estremadura was shot, for having assassinated a *salvaguardia* and severely wounded another, in the afternoon of the 16th. He was tried by a Council of War, all persisted in refusing to receive any religious assistance.—*Morning Post-November*. 30.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF NOVEMBER 25.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

M. Sauzet, the President took the chair at one o'clock, but, the number of Deputies present at this time being small, the sitting was suspended. The Deputies, however, soon arrived, in rapid succession, and groups were formed, in which the conversation appeared to be very animated.

A great number of Peers were seated behind the benches of the Deputies, and the galleries were crowded with persons who had received tickets of admission.

At a quarter before two the sitting was resumed.

The order of the day was the discussion on the address.

Marshal Soult, the President of the Council, first addressed the Chamber. He said—When the events of the East first broke out I was President of the Council, and, being again called to the direction of affairs, I am well aware of the gravity of the duty which is imposed upon me. What France requires is an honourable peace. This was the desire by which the King's Government was animated at the very *début* of the crisis in the East. When the Ministry of the 12th of May retired from office, this same desire had not been disavowed; and now that the difficulties of the case have been augmented, it is the open and frankly-avowed object of the present Administration. Faithful to the policy which had prevailed from the year 1830, France was anxious that the East should be preserved from the visitation of war. It was above all important that a disastrous war should not break out in the Ottoman empire, or, at least, that if it did break out it should be terminated as speedily as possible. What we were anxious for, and what we still desire, was the safety of Constantinople, and even of Egypt. In demanding that the vassal of the Porte should be maintained in a favourable position, we wished to spare him the experiment of a war. France, which appeared to be more disinterested than all the others on the Eastern question, had most chance of bringing about an equitable arrangement. Offers were made, and subsequently retracted. I shall not at this moment enter into a review of the results, but permit me to inform you, that at the moment when the Cabinet of the 12th of May retired from power, the negotiations which had been commenced, with the support and approbation of the Chambers, suddenly ceased. [The President of the Council here entered into an *expose* of the position of France under the Cabinet of the 12th May, as regarded the Ottoman empire and the Pacha of Egypt.) Gentlemen, continued Marshal Soult, we must not, in accusing others, also accuse ourselves. We owe it to ourselves to declare that the opposition which we had met with in the policy of England, with respect to the rights of the Pacha of Egypt, had rather declined after numerous negotiations. It is a fact, evident to everybody, that honourable conditions may be obtained. For ten years France has acquired sufficient strength for other Powers to be more anxious to be at peace with her than at war. [Here the President of the Council related, at some length, the account of his visit to England, and, after paying in handsome terms a proper homage to that country for the reception which he had experienced, he observed, that whatever cause he might have to be gratified with that reception, he could not but feel that it was more a homage rendered to the revolution of 1830 than to an old soldier of the empire.] In my present position of Minister of War, continued Marshal Soult, I feel that it is the duty of France, in maintaining an armed peace, to concentrate her strength, and not to give the rein to human passions. (Great approbation.) If I can succeed in realising this view, I shall not be dissatisfied with myself—(Applause)—and, after having served my country as a soldier, I shall glory in having served it as a citizen. (Great approbation.)

M. Thiers then ascended the tribune, and addressed the Chamber as follows:—"The Chamber will, I hope, appreciate the motives which have induced me to address it at so early a period of the discussion. Having taken a part in the great events of the last few months, I naturally feel desirous of rendering an account of my conduct to the Chamber and to the country. I will do this with frankness, but, at the same time, I will respect the secrets of the state. I will not make of this great discussion a sorry affair of personal feeling. Whilst Europe has its eyes upon us, I will not endeavour to throw upon my predecessors or upon my successors the responsibility of the misfortunes of the country. No, gentlemen, I will strictly confine myself to an *expose* of facts. I will not recall to the Chamber the way in which the Eastern question, arose here. We had not been fortunate in the Belgian question, the Italian question, the Spanish question, and every person saw in the Egyptian question the means of securing the prosperity of the country. This is shown by the labours of one of your honourable reporters, M. de Jouffroy. Every one was anxious that France should play a great part in the Eastern question. They considered that it was the interest of France to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire. What was meant by this principle? That the Ottoman empire should be rendered thoroughly independent, and what had been created in Egypt be consolidated. An immense difficulty, however, presented itself; we had before us Russia and England. It was indeed a bold thing to enter upon this question; but having entered upon it, we were bound to persevere, and to come out of it with honour, and in a manner worthy of the French nation. (Applause.) I ask only justice for myself, and, I think, I shall do more than justice to everybody else. Permit me to remind you of the state of mind of different parties. At the moment when the news of hostilities arrived, England showed the greatest desire to unite with us. Russia saw this disposition with regret, and the two Courts of Germany dreaded a collision between England and Russia. France could at this time have embroiled all Europe, instead of which it aimed at conciliating the different Powers in question. England proposed to France the intimate union of the two countries. Lord Palmerston proposed a junction of the two fleets, which, according to his proposition, were to be directed to the coast of Egypt, and to compel the belligerent parties to lay down their arms. The French Cabinet neither accepted nor rejected this proposition. Lord Palmerston continued to propose the junction of the two fleets for the purpose of imposing peace upon the Sultan and the Pacha, and that the fleets should enter the Dardanelles, and in the event of opposition by the Russians or the Turks force an entrance. If such instructions had been given, without doubt, a collision must have ensued. France now replied to these propositions by suggesting that the effect of negotiation should be tried, and that the Porte should be called upon to state whether, in the event of the Russians entering Constantinople, we should be permitted to take up a position in the sea of Marmora. Subsequently France suggested a substitution for the perilous policy, of which I have just spoken, the idea of a congress at Vienna. England objected to Vienna as the seat of the conferences, and said she would prefer their being held in London or in Paris. Russia refused to become a party of the proposed congress at Vienna, but finally consented to join in the note of the 27th of July. The consent of the Powers of Europe, which had been aimed at in the proposed conferences at Vienna, was obtained at Constantinople. It is recorded in the note to which I have just alluded. What in all this was the object of France? She ought to reconcile the European Powers and succeeded; and what was the result of this conduct? The Powers soon turned in concert against her. From this moment England made a series of propositions to France totally at variance with her interests, and I honour the Cabinet of the 12th of May for having resisted them. She proposed to France to take the Ottoman fleet out of the hand of the Pacha by force; the Cabinet resisted this proposition, and it acted perfectly right; but its resistance produced a great sensation. It was desired to bring the matter to a conclusion, and it was proposed to regulate the position of the Pacha by giving to him the hereditary possession of Egypt and Syria, and the abandonment of the Holy Cities. This was the proposal made by France, to which England refused her assent; she would only grant the hereditary position of Egypt, and Syria for life. The Powers who were then in accordance with France, and who had before consented to the Pacha's enjoying the hereditary possession of Egypt and Syria, soon entered into the views of England; they hastened to turn against France who had so well served them. The Powers then decided that if the Pacha should menace Constantinople, the Russian flag should alone protect that capital, and the English flag should wave over Alexandria—this is what the four Powers then proposed. These propositions could not be accepted—and for the honour of France I must say they were refused. It was the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi. The Powers then made a concession; they proposed that Mehemet Ali should have the hereditary government of Egypt, which the pachalic of Acre attached to it, but the Cabinet of the 12th May refused this proposition. In January, the question as to territory becoming again the subject of discussion. France again refused to accept propositions which had been made. At this time M. Guizot left Paris for London, and he was instructed to obtain from the English Cabinet the hereditary possession of Egypt and Syria for the Pacha. This was the position in which the Cabinet of the 1st of March found affairs on its accession to power. What had taken place may be summed up in a few words; France instead of seeking to disunite the Powers, sought to bring them to an understanding. It had not succeeded in this at Vienna. It succeeded in it at Constantinople by the note of the 27th of July; and scarcely had this result been obtained than the four Powers separated themselves from her; and formed a closer alliance with England. The four Powers were now averse to granting more than the pachalic of Acre and Egypt in hereditary possession although they before agreed to grant the hereditary government of Egypt and Syria. The Cabinet of the 12th of May had three times refused the hereditary possession of Egypt and the pachalic of Acre. This was the situation in which we found affairs. The refusal of the new Cabinet of the 1st of March to listen to the propositions of England arose from a policy which I will call national, and which has obtained the sympathies of the nation. This was a policy which the Government had not the power to change. It has been said to us, "Do not listen to the voice of the press or the voice of the Chambers." (Exclamations of "Oh, oh; yes, yes.") I am pleased with this interruption, gentlemen, for the Chambers are something, and their voice must be heard. (Approbation.) The Cabinet of 1st of March knew how to respect public opinion—the opinion of the country. It has taken it for its guide, and it thinks that it did rightly. I besides knew the dispositions of England and the situation of the English Cabinet. I was bound in honour and duty under such circumstances to continue the policy which had obtained the support of the Chambers and of the country. General Sebastiani quitted his post of Ambassador to England, and in doing so he rendered a great service to France. (Cries of "Ah, ah," and great interruption.) Yes, gentlemen, I repeat that General Sebastiani by resigning his post rendered a great service to France, because by it we gained time for negotiations, (Cries of "Yes yes.") I gave instructions to M. Guizot not to hurry on matters, but to temporise and to retard affairs in order to facilitate an arrangement. Gentlemen, for the sake of truth and for the honour of the country, listen to these facts. It has been said that I have been blind; be it so---the facts are before you, I do not distort them. If I do, let M. Guizot declare on the instant to my country that I deceive it. (Cries of "Very well.") This is the truth. I acknowledge that at the moment when I proposed this plan of temporising, M. Guizot wrote a despatch which I shall be allowed to read. [M. Thiers here read this document, which bears date of 12th March, in which it is stated that the British Cabinet believed the circumstances favorable for treating on the Eastern question and that it was disposed to make concessions to us.) M. Guizot, continued M. Thiers said to me, we have time, and we must take advantage of it, to arrive at a good solution. I instantly replied to Guizot saying, "It is possible, it is probable, that sooner or later a plan will be adopted in London, can we not ourselves make a proposition to the English Cabinet and what shall we demand? Egypt and Syria an heridetary possession? but by making this proposition we shall irritate the negotiators, and all will be broken off; let us wait, let us temporise; we can no longer act at Constantinople. Well—let us wait, let us gain time." M. Guizot then replied, "Yes, I believe we must gain time, let us temporise." I considered myself in accordance with the Ambassador of France, and I persisted more and more in my line of policy. Let us now come to what was doene at Constantinople. These are the facts; the agents of France had always held one language. The English Ambassador had incessantly said to the Sultan "Come to no arrangement with the Viceroy; France will not isolate herself from the four Powers, and there will soon arrive a resolution from London." What was the language held by the French agents? Why this, "Arrange directly with the Viceroy; France cannot accept the propositions which are made to her; come to an understanding with the Viceroy." This is the language of all the documents. Do you know what I then did? I endeavoured to bring about a closer alliance between France and England. I interdicted any negotiation having for its object a direct arrangement. This is what I wrote while scarcely agreed with M. Guizot as to the instructions relative to the negotiations of London. (M. Thiers here read a letter written by him to M. de Pontois, French Ambassodor at Constantinople, in which he desires him not to be too forward in proposing any direct plan of arrangement between the Sultan and the Pacha, lest he should place England in a state of antagonism which it was highly important to prevent, (Approbation.) M. de Pontois, said M. Thiers, replied that he had fully understood the instructions, and that they should be followed to the letter. You see, gentlemen, continued M. Thiers, that I had taken away every ground of suspicion from the English Government. I was anxious to prevent its supposing that it was my intention to take the negotiations out of the Conference. I was perhaps wrong in this; but I was determined that England should have no pretext for estranging herself from France. It is our duty not to give to foreign Powers grounds of estrangement. (Approbation.) M. Guizot wrote to me on the 3d April—"We gain ground; the Members of Parliament who support the Cabinet recognize the danger of an act signed by four; the Ambassadors recognize that in estranging themselves from France it would be difficult to find a means of action." Do you know what the Ambassadors of Austria and Prussia said? They not only went so far as to lead us to hope for Egypt hereditarily, but for Egypt and Syria hereditarily. M. Guizot said to me, at the end of April, that whilst the English Ministry was endeavouring to isolate us, it might happen that it would be itself isolated, both in the Cabinet and in diplomacy. (Expressions of surprise, and murmurs.) I wish to prove to you only one thing, that if I did entertain the idea of obtaining Egypt, and Syria hereditarily for the Pacha of Egypt, I was not the only person who laboured under the idea, for M. Guizot, our Ambassador in London, partook of this hope, and shared with me what has been called this delusion. M. Thiers here communicated the contents of a despatch, addressed at this period by him to the French Consul at Alexandria, and in which he exposes the actual state of things, and expresses his opinion as to the disposition of the four Powers, giving to him at the same time prudent and moderate counsel, and observing that, notwithstanding the hope which had been held out, the situation of the Pacha was grave, and almost desperate, as he suspected that those hopes would not be realised.) The Turkish Plenipotentiary arrived in London, and gave to the negotiations a certain degree of animation. The negotiators now, after having promised Egypt and Syria hereditarily, would only grant the

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hereditary government of Egypt. The French Cabinet might, perhaps, have been able to accept for the Pacha Syria for life and Egypt hereditarily, but if it had done so without first having brought Lord Palmerston to this view, France would have lost ground considerably, and her position would have become still more disadvantageous. To accept Syria for life at once was quite impossible; on the other hand, what was passing at Alexandria? Ibrahim was much irritated; he threatened to cross the Taurus, and if France had acceded to the proposition of giving Syria for life only to the Pacha, she must of necessity have taken part in measures of compulsion. What did I now say to M. Guizot? Nothing which could appear like a rejection. I consulted the Cabinet, and sent to Alexandria to endeavour to induce the Viceroy to accede to this last engagement. The Pacha had always said that if Chosrew, his old enemy, were to be dismissed, he would throw himself into the arms of the Sultan, and restore the fleet. When M. Cochelet went to him to announce that Chosrew was dismissed, he threw himself on the neck of the Consul, and said, "I will now place myself in the hands of my masters and restore the fleet." When this news arrived I sent for M. Perier. I was afraid the Pacha would not keep his promise, and said to M. Perier, "go to Alexandria, and tell the Pacha that if he does not give up the fleet after having promised it, Europe will turn against him." When it was reported in London that the fleet had been restored, it was thought that it had been the work of France, and that an accommodation had taken place between the Pacha and the Sultan. England by her excessive demands was about to oppose this prospect of arrangement, and M. Guizot reproached the English Ministers with their conduct. M. Guizot wrote to me, that our policy was the only one that could be acknowledged. We gave advice; we wished for a direct arrangement; this was all; we did not deny the promise of giving back the fleet. And what has been the conduct adopted with regard to us? Has it had the same frankness? Has it had the same candour? You know what has passed, gentlemen—an attempt was made to push all Syria into insurrection. Do you wish to know why, after having agreed to the conditions of the treaty, the signing of it was hid from us? It was in order to get ready what has since been done. The treaty was kept secret from us in order that commands might be issued. Admiral Stopford had received orders suddenly to quit the Bay of Naples before the treaty was signed. This was a fault, an important fault. The treaty was signed. It has been said that I wished to exaggerate the meaning and intention of it, in order to hurry my country into a war. But did I inform you that orders had been issued before the treaty was signed? No, I kept this fact back. Of what am I accused then? England, because she had an interest in the Mediterranean, has abandoned in a single day the alliance of ten years' standing; but this has not been the work of the nation; it has been the work of a single man, happily for the country; and it is not I only by whom this truth has been felt: all France has felt it ("Yes, yes!" approbation.) In this affair, however I am accused of having been the person to give the provocation. Men of honour and respectability have come to me and said, "Sustain the diguity and honour of France! Sustain it even to the end!" (Very good! very good!) And yet, now at the present day, people are almost ashamed of the noble sentiments with which they were previously animated. Oh, gentlemen, this is deplorable because sentiments such as those do honour to the men who profess them, and do honour to the country. (Approbation.) Everybody knew the position, the dangers, the isolated state, in fact, the importance of the situation in which the country was placed. Was it then for me to lower my head? for me as a Frenchman? as President of the Council? and this, too, after the approbation which, the Chambers had given to the national policy? If I had done so, gentlemen, I should have blushed, I should have withdrawn myself from public business, and I should not again have presented myself before you. (Bravo, bravo.) What did we do? The Cabinet resolved to adopt a plan of arming the country in a serious and official manner, which should strike awe into foreign Powers—of arming in reality—because a false demonstration would not deceive anybody in Europe. I proposed to the King, therefore, to arm, not 400,000 men, but 630,000 men of the line, and 300,000 of mobilized National Guards. This was what we did. Besides this, I gave fortifications to Paris; and that not as a complaisant courtier, but as a citizen devoted to his country and convinced of the importance of it. When we shall come to discuss this point I shall prove this to you. So much for home affairs. And what did we do abroad? This what I said to the Pacha:—"Do not pass the Taurus; cover well St. Jean d'Acre and Alexandria; demand the mediation of France; and if you can make the negotiation last out, if you can prolong it till spring, France will then at the head of all her forces negotiate for you, and will do so with advantage. Such was my idea, such were my hopes, and such was my objects." And be persuaded, gentlemen, if France had taken part in the question with all her forces, she would have obtained the reasonable concessions which we demanded. Europe would not have been willing to trouble the general peace for a portion of Syria. I was also of opinion that it was necessary to protest against the deposing of Mehemet Ali; and in this I agreed with my colleague. We did so by a note, we wished to oppose to an act of deposition an act of guarantee. But we did not stop there; we thought it necessary to add a physical effect to a moral effect; that is to say, to send the French fleet to Alexandria, and to make the French flag float on the walls of that town. We had resolved also to make an appeal to the Chambers, and to demand of them the means of completing the armaments: we did so. This was our conduct. The sending of the fleet to Alexandria amounted to a case of war, not inevitable, but possible; but such an act would have sustained and saved the Viceroy; and I do not think that the country will be angry with a former Minister merely because he owns that he had dared to expose it to the possibility of a war. (M. Thiers here entered upon the justification of the motives which led to his resignation. He said that he had wished in the speech from the throne to explain the intentions and projects of the cabinets and that all his views not having been adopted, he had felt it to be his duty to retire from office.) In fine, continued the Hon. Member, we negotiated up to the time of the signing of the treaty: but the treaty once signed, the cabinet adopted a serious resolution, that of arming the country. My colleagues and myself retired when we thought necessary for obtaining a modification of the treaty. The speech from the throne expresses a desire for peace. It has not said enough; we are certain of peace—that is plain enough. But why has the Ministry of the 29th of October replaced that of the 1st of March? Because the latter thought that in certain cases war was possible. The Cabinet of the 29th of October wishes for peace—it believes firmly in peace—it came into office in order to make peace quite certain. (Interruption.) I said that the Cabinet came into office with the certainty of peace, but I am making a slight mistake. The question upon which the Cabinet of the 1st of March went out of office was this—it was not willing that the treaty of the 15th of July should be executed, and therefore it took up arms. The Cabinet of the 29th of October, however, has stopped the armaments. Ah, gentlemen! I think you are all too good citizens to act as if you expected a war. (Approbation.) No, you do not expect a war; yes, you are certain of peace. You would be but too culpable if you acted thus while you thought a war was possible ("Yes, yes!" Bravos from the Left and Centre Left.) You are disarming, you can no longer negotiate; the affair is over; the question has been cut short by peace; the Powers will grant to the Pacha only as much as they think fit. For me the question is quite resolved—so it is for the country, and hence arises the calm which you all witness at the present day. But do you know what will result from such a settlement? France has lost all influence in the Mediterranean; and this is not only a physical loss, but it is also a moral one; whereas, if you had been willing, you might have got rid of the treaties of 1815. Our influence in Europe is lost for ever. Henceforth, on all questions whereon the interest of England shall not square with ours, the three Continental Powers will be all against us. There will always be a coalition against France and this country will remain powerless. What is now coming to pass you ought to have foreseen long ago. When you made your revolution—an honourable revolution—you ought to have said to yourselves, in such and such cases we shall be sure to have Europe against us. A country which wishes to save its territory when menaced, as the address says—(Long interruption)—"a country which desires only to protect its own territory ought to reduce, not its energy to its pretensions, but its pretensions to the energy it is supposed to have credit for!" ("Very well, very well!" from the—Left. Long agitation.)

M. DUPIN—I ask for leave to speak.

("No, no," from numerous voices.)

The President declared that M. Dupin had leave to speak upon a personal fact.

M. Dupin demanded permission to speak on a point personally affecting himself and the other members of the committee on the address. (Loud cries of "Hear," and of "Order," from the Left.) M. Dupin, however, proceeded, saying—You shall not prevent my protesting against the interpretation which has been given to certain passages of the address. The Member who has just left the tribune has insulted us in the most cruel manner. He has done violence to our sentiments as Frenchmen. (Oh! oh!)

M. Thiers here observed that he had insulted nobody.

M. Dupin—I answer to all that has been said applicable to the address. (Murmurs.) We have been insulted by giving to the address the signification that we desired peace at any price—peace at the expense of honour. (Exclamations.) I assert the unfairness of this interpretation. (Interruption.) We have been told that we would not go to war under any circumstances. This is not true. We are the friends of peace, because we believe it to be for the good of the country. There are wars which we would not enter into, but there are others which we would willingly undertake. ("Ah! ah!" and laughter.) The Hon. Member then read the address, and confined himself to arguing that it expressed no more than that the Government was desirous of peace, but with honour, and that it was ready to enter upon any just and advantageous war.

M. Guizot—M. Thiers has just said that peace had been resolved upon, and was certain. M. Thiers has said only half the truth. Under the Ministry of the 1st of March the question had also been resolved. War was certain. (Great approbation.) Do you require the proof of what I say? You have only to refer to what M. Thiers has just stated. He spoke of the deplorable solution for us of the Belgian question, the Italian question, and the Spanish question. And why was it deplorable? We consider the solution to have been a very proper one. (Great interruption from the Left.)

M. Piscatory (addressing M. Guizot)—You yourself have declared the contrary. (Cries of "Order.") The Hon. Deputy, after this interruption, rose in anger, and rushed out of the Chamber.

The President—The Chamber is bound to observe silence towards all who are speaking, and particularly towards the Ministers of the King.

M. Guizot—What do you call the Spanish question? We think it was very proper to solve that question without an intervention in Spain and without war; but what had the Cabinet of the 15th of April to do with the Spanish question?

A Deputy exclaimed—Ancona! (Great agitation.)

M. Guizot—What do you call the Belgian question?

M. Thiers—The solution which you have yourselves blamed. (Great tumult.)

M. Guizot—It is impossible to make oneself heard in the midst of so much tumult. (Silence was now restored.) M. Thiers may remember that at the period of which he speaks I did not open my mouth upon the Belgian question, and for a very plain reason—I thought the Belgian question was justly and reasonably settled by the treaty of the 18th April. (Interruption.)

M. Berryer here announced his intention of speaking.

M. Guizot—I considered that the treaty of the 15th April bound the Powers, and received its legitimate execution, and that it was not a case for war. What is the Italian question? I could not think just now, when the Italian question was spoken of as settled by peace, that the evacuation of Ancona was alluded to. Was Ancona a case for war? (Interruption.) [M. Thiers made some exclamations which could not be distinguished for the noise, and the President, in severe terms, called for silence.] The evacuation of Ancona may have been disapproved of it myself, but it does not follow that it was a question which could be resolved only by war. Besides, this has no relation to the question now before us. When M. Thiers spoke of the Spanish, Italian, and Belgian questions, he spoke of questions in which the case of peace or war was never laid down. (Marks of almost general adhesion.)

M. Thiers here made some observations in a very animated way, but his words did not reach us.

M. Guizot—We think that in the *ensemble* of the acts which have taken place since 1830, and notwithstanding the real and profound diffidence which may have existed on such or such an act in particular, the policy which has presided in France over the department for foreign affairs was just reasonable, and honourable, and that France has neither to repent of nor to remedy it. There is nothing to be found in it to justify any recommendation for war on the present occasion. We must not say to Europe then that France has reparations to call for, and vengeance to exercise, and that there is a portion of her policy which she is anxious to efface by some striking acts. We think that the peace policy which should govern France should be similar to that which has been adopted since 1830, and we have reasons for preserving it, as it was when Poland or Italy were in question. I shall not now enter fully upon my subject. To-morrow I will endeavour to go through the history of the negotiations, and will examine the picture which M. Thiers has presented to you. I shall, in all probability, frequently come in collision with him. Yes, the question is, indeed, resolved with us as to the desire for the maintenance of peace, and our belief that it will be maintained. (Interruption.) We believe in the maintenance of peace, we believe that it is practicable with honour and security for France. I say that the question was resolved in another sense by the Cabinet which preceded us, and that on the view of the Cabinet the maintenance of peace was not possible with the honour and dignity of France. I do not reproach that Cabinet with having entertained this opinion, and having armed under this persuasion. I think, however, that it was in error, and that its policy was a bad one.

M. Thiers—You served it, and ought to have said so sooner.

M. Guizot—Do you know what happened when the treaty of the 15th of July was signed? There was a possible chance, a possible germ of war in Europe. We have in the bosom of France certain passions.

Several persons on the Left exclaimed, "Ah! we are coming to it."

The President—These interruptions are intolerable. The Minister should not be thus interrupted.

M. Guizot—We have in our bosom passions which, wherever they perceive a chance for war, endeavour to bring it into operation. You have been told that the party of the 15th of July was the revival of the holy alliance, a coalition against France, and an insult to the country. Well then, in this position the duty of the Government is to resist such attempts, to enlighten the country, and to preserve it from the factions which would mislead it. It does not appear to us that the late Cabinet undertook this task with sufficient energy, and that we are bound at this moment to repress faction and denounce it. (Approbation.) This, gentlemen, was the motive for the formation of the present Cabinet. It was not formed for the maintenance of peace *à tout prix*. Such a word is shameful to speak and shameful to hear. Who has a right to attribute to us such a desire? Who amongst us has, like the chief of the present Cabinet, gained battles for his country? Who in this Chamber have a right to call themselves better patriots than we are?

M. Taschereau—We did not go to Ghent!

The President—I beg to inform those Members who indulge in such improper and unparliamentary interruptions that I shall be compelled to call them immediately to order.

M. Guizot continued. I thank the Honourable Member who has just interrupted me, but whom I do not know. I thank him for this interruption, which I expected for some time. There has been calumny and insult heaped on me for a sufficiently long time; I will at length reply to it. Yes, I was at Ghent; yes, I was there, but not on the morrow of the 20th March, not in the suite of Louis XVIII., not as an emigrant, not for the purpose of putting my country; the day after the 20th of March I returned to the Sorbonne, in order to resume the modest rank which I had occupied, and I thus gave proof that as a good citizen I wished to obey the laws of my country; but when it was evident to every man of sense that peace was impossible with Bonaparte; when it was evident for us that the House of Bourbon would return into France—(Murmurs. Interruption from the Left)—then I went to Ghent. I went there, Gentlemen, not from personal interest, but to carry to King Louis XVIII. useful truths, to make him understand, in the name of the true constitutional party in France, that his Government had, in 1814, committed faults; that it was impossible to recommence; and to tell him, in fine, that if he re-appeared on the throne of France, there were liberties, not only those which were secured by the charter, but new liberties which he must grant to the country; that with regard to new interests, he must adopt a line of conduct which would inspire more security, which would dispel all the suspicions, and all the passions, which the first restoration had raised, and that he had round him influential Ministers who must be removed. This, gentlemen, is what I then said, in the name and for the interests of constitutional royalty, and to unite to the new reign the consolidation and development of the charter. (A voice from the Left here exclaimed, "France was fighting during that time," when numerous voices in the Chamber cried out, "Silence, silence.")

M. Guizot—It was not I who raised this incident, but I felt bound to seize on it with eagerness, in order to state the truth on such an important act of my life. Do you believe that in accomplishing it I did not foresee all the possible consequences of it?

M Royer Collard, from his place, said—All that M. Guizot has just stated is perfectly true.

M. Guizot continued. Whenever I believed, and whenever I shall believe, that an act may be useful to my country, if it is legitimate, and has nothing reprehensible in it, I shall not hesitate to accomplish it, whatever influence it may exercise on my future destiny. This is what determined my conduct at that epoch. I was prepared for all these calumnies beforehand. I disclaimed no part of my conduct. France cannot have forgotten—(Fresh interruption.)—that the establishment of the representative regime, of the liberty of discussion, of the freedom of the press, that all our grand conquests, in fact, were founded and put into force from that epoch. From 1814 to 1830 I defended the same cause, the cause of the charter, of the constitutional and representative government. There has not been a single moment of my life that I have not combatted for the cause which triumphed in 1830, by reason of the progress which it had made since 1814. Do you believe in effect that, on quitting the Imperial regime, you would have been capable of defending your liberties with that energy, that prudence, and that perseverance that you met with in 1830? No, doubtless, but you have achieved a great and fine work: you have obtained national sovereignty and constitutional liberty with the virtues and intelligence that you acquired during fifteen years; this is what you owe to the epoch of which I speak, and to the men who have never ceased to struggle for the cause of 1830. I glory then in having been what I was in 18[illegible]. (Loud murmurs here arose from the Left of the Chamber.)

President—These interruptions are inconceivable; it looks like a wish to monopolize liberty of discussion. ("Very well, very well.")

M. Guizot resumed. In truth, gentlemen, we are very far from that freedom. ("Very well, very well.") After twenty five years trial of our institutions, you possess no more patience than on the first day, and you have not yet learnt to bear contradiction. I admit, your ustification, and you should also admit mine; if you have any reply to make to my remarks, you will be able to make it from the tribune. I now return to the question. Yes, the question is resolved by the present Cabinet in this sense, that it believes in peace, and that it hopes for it—the question is resolved for the preceding Cabinet in this sense, that it believed in war. We proceed in our belief, we pursue the road on which we are urged. You believed that the 650,000 soldiers, and the 300,000 National Guards which have been talked of, would have assured the maintenance of peace; we believe, for our part, that they would have rendered war inevitable. Such an armament was not one of precaution, it was an armament which would have led to war. Do you believe that in face of these armaments Europe would have kept itself quiet? England would have tripled her fleet. Do you think that Prussian and Austrian corps would not have been advanced towards our frontiers? And then, in the state in which the country was, what would have been our resistance to war? When Europe was wishing for peace, and protesting every day its pacific intentions, you could not have kept your passions at home. What would have been your resistance if Europe had replied to your attitude by menaces? War would then have been certain. The question was resolved; it was time to put a stop to this delusion. It was time for the Government to give confidence to its friends, who from 1830 had struggled for order and peace. This was the true position of things: you had fallen because you were rushing to war; we assumed power, because we believed that peace was possible. There is between you and us this immense difference, but it must not be said that we were anxious for peace *à tout prix*.

M. Thiers here made a sign of contradiction.

M. Guizot—You have compelled me to ascend the tribunal, and I must, with full sincerity, throw back upon you your reproaches. Permit me to discuss with you seriously the question as to whether the treaty of the 15th of July was a ground for war or not. This is a question which may be discussed without our charging each other with desiring peace *à tout prix*, or war *à tout prix*. It is not the first time that such a question had been discussed in deliberative assemblies. When Mr. Pitt discussed in parliament the question whether war should be declared against the French republic or not, his speeches turned upon the question itself, and no person made of it an object for insulting or revolutionary qualifications. No. You do not wish for war *à tout prix*, nor do we desire peace *à tout prix*. You were a Cabinet composed of men of courage and ardour, who thought war imminent, and therefore prepared for it. We on the contrary, think that peace ought to be the solution of the present crisis, and that if there had been war, the fault would have been with yourselves. (Sensation.) It was to say this to you that I ascended the tribune. Tomorrow I shall enter upon the question more fully, but I was anxious this evening to establish your dignity and my own, and to do you that justice which you have not done to yourselves. You thought war imminent. We on the contrary, believe in peace. Here let us break off for to-day: to-morrow we will resume, but for God's sake let us hear no more reproaches about wishing for war *à tout prix*, or for peace *à tout prix*. Such observations are inconsistent with what is due to yourselves, to me, or to the nation. (Approbation, and exclamations of "Very good, very good.")

The Deputies now began to quit their places, and, it being half-past six the Chamber adjourned.

(To be continued.)

A very serious disorder is at present spreading widely among the cattle in the neighbourhood of Gainsborough, which upon its first appearance is very alarming, as the lips, roof of the mouth, and tongue break out in large blisters, leaving the lips nearly raw, and preventing the animal taking any food. In the summer the same disorder was pretty general, but the medicine given was effective in affording relief. This consists, we understand, of half a pound each of salt and sulphur, two ounces of ginger, and one ounce of saltpetre, given in warm water. Linseed-porridge is also given in the course of the day. The cattle treated with the above mixture in the summer have not been attacked again with the disorder.—*Lincoln Gazette.*

BRISTOL SUGAR MARKET.—There has been great dullness in all descriptions of British plantation sugar, and transactions have been very limited. The accounts received by the Hope packet from Jamaica are very gloomy, the canoes being burnt up by an unprecedented drought; in some of the other islands the prospect of the sugar crops is more favourable. An order has been received at the Custom-house to admit all foreign sugars for home use at a duty of 63s. per cwt., and 5 per cent., whether clayed or not, which will include white Havanna. Rums are more in request, and large sales have been made at the late reduction.—*Bristol Gazette.*

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